The Pyongyang Times

No. 50 (474) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the National Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of National Executive Council of Republic of Zaire

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on November 19 the delegation of the National Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Nguza Karl I Bond, Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Movement of Zaire and Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Zaire, and members of the delegation Enguin Baangampongo Bakokela Lokanga, Commissioner of State for Land Administration and Public Affairs, and Tshimpumpu Kanyinda, adviser to the Presidential Office.

Also present were Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and Kong Jin Tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

German Socialist Unity Party Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, received on November 22 the delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Erich Muchenberger, Member of the Political Bureau, and Chairman of the Control Committee, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party.

Also on hand were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yun Son, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee; and Li Chong Il, Alternate Member of the WPK Central Committee.

Franz Everhartz, GDR Ambassador to Korea, was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Romanian Government Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and President of the DPRK, received on November 19 the government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic which had attended the Fourth Meeting of the Korea-Romania Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Ion Patan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Also present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Li Gun Mo, Member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Choe Jae U, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Kong Jin Tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs; and Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dumitru Popa, Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country, was also on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegations of Koreans in Japan

Delegation of Union of Korean Teachers in Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, received on November 9 the delegation of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan on a visit to the glorious socialist fatherland after successfully conducting its work in the 8th World Trade Union Congress.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ha Chang Ok, Director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Also present were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Kim Ju Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and Member of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people and the affectionate father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, shook hands with the members of the delegation, posed for a photograph with them and had a cordial conversation with them.

He arranged a dinner for the delegation members.

Home-Visiting Group of Korean Traders and Industrialists from Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, received on November 19 the second home-visiting group of Korean traders and industrialists from Japan.

Present on the occasion were the entire members of the group headed by Mun Dong Gon, Director of the pictorial "Korea".

Comrade Kim Jung Rin and Kim Ju Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and Member of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were also on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly grasped the hands of the traders and industrialists, had a cordial conversation with them and posed for a photograph with them.

He arranged a dinner for the traders and industrialists from Japan.

Programmatic Document Illumining the Road to National Reunification

South Korean People Hail President Kim Il Sung's October 28 Speech

The historic October 28 speech of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is evoking widespread repercussions among the south Korean people, according to a report of Radio "the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

After listening to the historic speech of the leader through the radio, an ironworker Kim residing in Mapo district, Seoul, said:

"In his speech President Kim Il Sung said that the traitorous clique of south Korea are trying to satisfy their greed for power and enjoy personal glory and pleasure by splitting the country and the nation and selling south Korea to the foreign aggressors.

He clarified the determined stand that no compromise should be made with these splittists.

What a just declaration stirring our hearts it is!

The course of the north-south dialogue which our nation has followed with so great expectation and the nearly 30-year-long history of the tragedy of national split clearly tell us that we should fight to the end against the traitors to the nation who are seeking the country's split. Indeed, history shows that the nature of the traitors can no more change than a wolf can change into sheep.

How can one sit face to face with a pack of traitors who are getting frenzied to perpetuate the national split by creating two Koreas instead of reunification and discuss the question of reunification with them?

We proletariat will vigorously turn out to a mass struggle against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and for smashing the nation-splitting machinations of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese lackeys, and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification, upholding the words of President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation".

A student Li of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University said:

"President Kim Il Sung, revolutionary genius, clearly indicated in his speech the road to be followed by our nation which is standing at the crossroads—perpetual division of the nation or reunification—owing to the nation-splitting machinations of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their stooges."

He declared:

"Highly appraising the struggle of the south Korean students who held high the banner of anti-outside forces, anti-dictatorship and democracy against the revitalizing dictatorship, the fascist dictatorship of the worst type in history, the leader clarified the unswerving stand of sharing full responsibility for this struggle, because it is directly connected with the vital interests of the whole nation.

These words, an expression of the leader's great expectation to and trust in us fighting students and warm support and encouragement to us, instilled the ardent fighting spirit and unshakable conviction of victory into the minds of us who have upheld the torch of resistance.

We will raise ever higher the banner of struggle and fight more dynamically, dedicating the resourcefulness and courage of the youth, to put an end to the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship and accelerate national reunification and thus surely live up to the great expectation and deep trust of the leader".

A professor of a university in Pusan said that the leader's speech was a very important document for preventing the permanent split of the nation and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification. It illumines the road of victory ahead of the anti-imperialist struggle, he stated, and went on:

"In his speech the leader said that the current UN General Assembly should oppose the proposal for simultaneous UN membership for two Koreas and take steps for the dissolution of the 'United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea' and the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the 'UN forces' cover, in conformity with the unanimous desire of our nation and the demand of the times.

In fact, those who have national conscience do not want the permanent split of the country. If there is any, they are the Pak Jung Hi traitors."

A south Korean opposition figure said:

"President Kim Il Sung solemnly called once again upon those who are concerned about the future destiny of the country and the nation to turn out to the sacred, patriotic struggle for preventing the permanent division of the country and achieving national reunification, irrespective of their residence and political view, affiliation to any political party or grouping, today when the nation is in the danger of permanent division into two.

These words of the leader are an earnest appeal filled with the patriotic spirit of truly setting store by the reunification and the future of the country and the nation.

I fully support this appeal, because the question of national reunification is not a monopoly of a few specified persons or political parties but a concern of the whole nation, and if we fail to unite strength for the cause of reunification, arguing about political view and residence at a time when our people are standing at the crossroads—reunification or split, we will commit an indelible crime against history and nation.

The opposition figures should actively come out in the struggle for preventing the permanent split of the nation and achieving the national cause of the country's reunification in active response to the patriotic appeal of President Kim Il Sung."

Continuous Upsurge in Production and Construction

Hitters of Six-Year Plan Targets Increase

The production units which have carried out the assignments for the Six-Year Plan are rapidly increasing in number.

Recently the workers of the local industry factories in Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province, fulfilled their six-year commitments at 100.3 per cent.

Yangdok County, a mountainous area, has over 20 local industry factories.

To implement the instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on making this year a decisive year in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the workers of these factories have intensified the technical innovation drive.

During the period of the fulfilment of the plan, they manufactured 375 modern machines to replenish the production processes. This enabled them to increase the varieties of products to over 1,800.

Six-Year Plan target hitters began to appear long ago. Kim Bok Sil of the Pyongyang Textile Mill and many other textile workers across the country carried out their assignments for the Six-Year Plan far ahead of schedule and by now they have fulfilled them at 200-300 per cent.

They have scored signal successes through the multi-loom and multi-spindle tending campaign.

Beside individual workers, work teams, workshops, factories and enterprises are also fulfilling their six-year commitments in succession.

In North Hamgyong Province 11 factories and enterprises including the Myonggan Resin Products Factory have recently honoured their six-year assignments. In South Hamgyong Province 10 factories including the Sinbukchong Children's Knitwear Mill have carried out their six-year commitments.

The number of the factories which have fulfilled the Six-Year Plan keeps increasing in South Pyongan and many other provinces.

Very high is the fighting spirit of the working people all over the country. They are striving hard for the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Nearly all the indices envissaged in the Six-Year Plan are expected to be reached in 1975, one year earlier than the time set.

In heavy industry, the Six-Year Plan will be carried out in 1975, except some indices, and in light industry the major heights of the Six-Year Plan are expected to be scaled next year.

Over 100 Industrial Establishments in Ryanggang Province Hit Yearly Targets

Many industrial establishments in Ryanggang Province, a province situated in the northern mountainous region of Korea, have surpassed their annual plans.

More than 100 factories and enterprises have overfulfilled their yearly quotas. Among them are the Taepyong Forestry Station, the Wiyon Lumber Mill, the Hyesan Machine-Building Plant, the Chollima Kapsan Flax Mill and the Unhung Spinning Mill.

The success is a result of a new great revolutionary upsurge which the workers have brought about in production to implement the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on making 1973 a decisive year in carrying out the Six-Year Plan.

During the period of fulfilling the plans, the aforesaid industrial establishments have overfulfilled their daily, monthly and quarterly year plans without fail by actively mechanizing difficult and labour-consuming work and operating all the equipment at full capacity, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

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Daily output of lorries doubles compared with that in the previous month at the Sungri Combined Automobile Factory

Korean People Will Fight Resolutely to Force U.S. Imperialist Aggressors to Withdraw from South Korea and Promote Country's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued on November 23 a statement in connection with the close of the debate on the Korean question at the First Committee of the 28th UN General Assembly.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The debate on the Korean question that had been under way at the First Committee of the 28th UN General Assembly amid the great concern of the entire Korean people and all the peaceloving people of the world since November 14 closed on November 21.

The course of the debate on the Korean question at the UN powerfully demonstrated the correctness of the line of independent and peaceful reunification of the Government of our Republic and furnished striking proof that the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our people's cause of national reunification are expanding day by day. The Korean question had been discussed at the UN unilaterally and unjustly for the last 25 years without the participation of the representative of the DPRK owing to all manner of obstructive machinations of the imperialists and the reactionaries.

But, the just demands of the Korean people and the world people and their strenuous struggle resulted in the participation of the representative of the DPRK, the party concerned, as an observer in the debate on the Korean question at the current UN General Assembly.

It is a great success attained by the Korean people on the road of the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country that the representative of the DPRK took part in the debate on the Korean question at the UN General Assembly with the active support and encouragement of all the peaceloving people of the world, pushing aside the mean and persistent attempts of the imperialists and their lackeys to prevent the UN from hearing the voice of the genuine representative of the Korean people.

This is, at the same time, a fruition of the concerted efforts bent by the world peaceloving countries for a long time to have a fair debate on the Korean question at the UN and defend the noble principle and ideal of the UN.

The Korean people deem it a very good thing that the delegation of our Republic attended the UN General Assembly with a legitimate voice and could vigorously wage a joint struggle against the reactionary forces of imperialism together with the representatives of the fraternal socialist countries and various friendly countries and are greatly satisfied with this.

The representatives of many countries at the First Committee of the UN General Assembly took part with a will in the debate on the Korean question out of the sincere desire to create favourable conditions for expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A large majority of the representatives who spoke at the session vehemently denounced the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating two Koreas and expressed full support to the fair and aboveboard line of national reunification of the DPRK Government.

They also strongly held that an end should be put to outside forces' interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people and all the obstacles lying in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea be removed and the UN should wipe off the stain on its reputation and take positive steps helpful to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Reflecting the unanimous suggestions and will of many representatives the First Committee of the UN General Assembly decided to disband the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," expressing the hope that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be promoted in accordance with the principles laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

This is a victory won by the Korean people in the struggle for expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, ruling out the interference of outside forces, and a common victory for the socialist countries, new-born independent states and the peaceloving people of the whole world that have actively supported the just line of national reunification of the DPRK Government and the righteous struggle of our people.

The decision to dissolve the "UNCURK," a U.S. imperialists' tool for Korean aggression and interference in her internal affairs, is an entirely just step either in view of the cause of Korea's reunification or in view of the principles of the UN Charter.

For the past two decades or more the "UNCURK" had played a disgraceful role as a hired tool for covering up the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of south Korea and their colonial enslavement policy there and the fascist terror rule and nation-splitting moves of their stooges and committed the dirty acts of submitting an "annual report" full of lies and fabrications to the UN every year.

Such act of the "UNCURK" impeded the cause of Korea's reunification and seriously impaired the prestige and honour of the UN.

The decision to dissolve the "UNCURK" at the UN brought to an end its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and put a stop to its despicable "annual report" farce defiling and infringing upon the national dignity and right of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges brought forward at the UN General Assembly a splittist and aggresive proposal for separate UN membership for two Koreas in a bid to obstruct our people's cause of reunification and perpetuate Korea's division, and stooped to any infame to have it carried. But their plot to create two Koreas was thwarted by the logical propositions of the representative of the DPRK and the struggle of the representatives of UN member states. This means a defeat of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists bent on achieving their aggressive aims by splitting Korea into two through the fabrication of two Koreas and the south Korean reactionary elements who are trying to gratify their lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and glory, taking no thought for the future of the country and the nation.

The socalled "special statement" of the south Korean authorities in which they cried for separate U.N. membership for two Koreas is now, in fact, no more than a sheet of paper.

The hope expressed at the UN General Assembly that Korea's peaceful reunification would be achiev-

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A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (24)

For Final Victory in the War

Before entering Hall No. 45 our curator conducted us into the place where there is a full-size pattern of an underground factory built in the wartime. We found there the lathes and other production facilities used at that time plus various weapons and bullets manufactured.

Seeing this pattern factory we could fully realize what a vigorous struggle our working class waged in hearty response to the leader's call to ensure wartime production, pulling through all the difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Now, we found ourselves in Hall No. 45. Exhibited there are the materials which tell us that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the people wise guidance in the struggle to consolidate the rear still more for the final victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and that he, forseeing victory in the war, rushed forward actively the preparations for postwar reconstruction and socialist construction.

A treasured picture of the leader attracted our attention, the picture depicting the leader who is personally sowing seeds in the spring together with the peasants. After studying the materials concerning the active preparations he made in the grim days of the war for postwar reconstruction and socialist construction, we came to pause before the chart illustrating the general plan worked out during the war for reconstruction of Pyongyang City. We could not stand looking at it unmoved.

The war was raging then, a hard-fought war on which depended the destiny of our country. And yet the leader worked on a plan for prosperity of the country, looking ahead into a victorious future.

Early in 1951 when fierce battles were in progress, he personally paid a round of Pyongyang razed to the ground, saying that ten or a hundred buildings had to be erected when the U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed one. He then drafted a chart indicating the orientation for the reconstruction of Pyongyang, with the pencil which was used in putting arrows on the operational maps.

The blueprint of general plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang was drawn up in the crucible of the war thanks to the great wisdom of genius of the leader, his wise guidance and deep solicitude.

Convinced of victory in the war, he personally designated the places where to build machine factories and textile mills which would serve the postwar reconstruction and socialist construction, made certain that the reclamation of tideland and research into vinalon were pushed ahead and took measures to call the men of the Korean People's Army active on the front back to the rear to train them to be our own cadres. This is well illustrated by the materials we saw in the hall.

Then we moved on to Hall No. 46. Set out in this hall are the materials which show that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened and guided the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and that he shattered the U.S. imperialists' attempt for "new offensive".

Seen on a wall of this hall are the letters on red background which read "The Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of Our Party Is the Basis of Our Victory". Hung underneath is a treasured portrait of the leader delivering the report at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, and seen beside the portrait is the following teaching given by the leader at the meeting, inscribed in golden letters:

"The heightening of Party spirit means for each member of the Workers' Party to be boundlessly loyal to the Party and active in its work, to regard the interests of the revolution and of the Party as his life and soul and subordinate his personal interests to them, defend the interests and principles of the Party any time, anywhere and in whatever conditions, fight uncompromisingly against all hues of anti-Party, counter-revolutionary ideas, lead his organizational life in the Party conscientiously and observe its discipline strictly and always to strengthen the bonds between the Party and the masses."

The programmatic report of the leader which dwelt on the need for Party members to heighten Party spirit and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Party, reject dogmatism and formalism and establish *Juche* in ideological work was of really great significance in consolidating still more the Party organizationally and ideologically and hastening the final victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

We inspected the materials showing that Comrade Kim Il Sung took positive measures to organizationally and ideologically reinforce the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, and increase its militancy.

Here also on a wall in this hall we found the red letters—the militant call of the leader: "Let us defend every inch of the fatherland to the last drop of our blood!" and "Go all out in the decisive battle to wipe out the enemy!" Exhibited down below are the materials which illustrate that the leader wisely organized and led the struggle to foil the "new offensive" of the enemy.

In hearty response to the call of the leader, the men of the Korean People's Army and the people fought day and night to reinforce the tunnel defences along the front line and the coasts, and turned the front and the rear into an impregnable fortress. Now they were fully ready to annihilate the enemy at a blow.

Terrified by the ever-increasing might of our people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors had no choice but to give up their scheduled "new offensive" for which they had made preparations on a large scale and, on which they hinged their last hopes.

The leader ordered the KPA units to launch the successive counterblows to the enemy after having thwarted his attempt for "new offensive".

The men and officers of the KPA, at the order of the leader, were all out in the decisive battle. They recaptured Height 351 and Height 811.7—the strong defense positions of the enemy—and liberated a vast area by dealing a series of counterblows all along the front.

Put on show in the hall are the letters of pledge addressed to the leader, avengers' memos, powder-stained national flags, uniforms, etc. These exhibits deeply impressed us, for they were the vivid reminder of the unrivaled heroism displayed by the men and officers of the KPA in the battles to win final victory, upholding the leader's wise guidance.

Kwak Chun Man

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung encourages the peasants to a struggle for increased wartime production of food

The Leader of the People

Helping Peasants in Farm Work

It was May 1952.

In those days offensive and defensive battles were fiercely fought at the front every day. The people in the rear were occupied in helping the men fighting at the front.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was busy organizing the people and leading them to victory in the war. And yet he found time to personally visit Wonhwa-ri, Sunan County to discuss the farm work with the peasants.

He arrived in the village early in the morning, went out into the fields with the farmers, sat down on the grass and went into farming questions in detail.

He then saw to it that all the armymen who came together with him assembled, and asked their intentions as follows:

"Now, we are out here in the rural area, and what do you say to our helping the peasants in sowing today?"

"That's good," they answered vigorously.

Satisfied with their reply, he personally got himself ready for work, and said to them:

"When you sow seed, you must work in all sincerity. You must not sow seeds too thickly, nor must you plant them sparsely. Moreover, you must be careful not to spill valuable seed on the ground. You need to form ridges a little deeper. By doing it this way, the seeds can overcome a dry spell and take root." With this, he himself sowed seeds.

High up over their heads were flying enemy planes. But without caring a straw about it, he continued to work and sometimes looked round the fields.

Boundless was the joy of the peasants who had the honour of doing field work in company of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Can there be anything like this?" the old folks said. "Why, the leader has come to our village and is personally sowing seeds and manuring... Old as I am, I must also work, too." So saying, the old people came out to the fields and gave helping hands.

The leader explained kindly to the peasants in easy-to-understand terms that only by doing farm work well, we could smash the Yankee devils and bring the war to a victorious end.

In this way the leader personally helped the peasants in their work and carefully looked after their life.

He left the village late at night.

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With a resolve to top this year's plan by 30 per cent by the end of the year, the workers in the province are now making continued advance.

Many Phosphorous Fertilizer Bases Take Shape

A brisk movement is under way in our country to build phosphorous fertilizer bases.

Now, an energetic movement is afoot to newly create over 1,000,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizer production capacity. For this large-scale plants are being built in North and South Pyongan Provinces and North and South Hwanghae Provinces and others.

The machine-building plants are supplying in time machinery and equipment necessary for the construction of phosphorous fertilizer plants.

The plant where Comrade Yang Gyong Sop works built over 100 units of phosphorous fertilizer production facilities during the last one month and sent them to appropriate factories and mines.

In this period the May 10 Plant built more than 80 units of phosphorous fertilizer production facilities and sent them to the Pungnyon Mine, the Yongyu Mine and the Nampo and Munpyong Smelteries.

A vigorous campaign has been undertaken to consolidate the raw material bases of phosphorous fertilizer.

The geological survey teams in various parts of the country have spotted huge apatite deposits in over ten places. Now it is firmly assured that 700,000 more tons of apatite than in the last manuring year will be excavated before next manuring year.

With the discovery of apatite deposits in many areas, mines are developed in full scale in different areas.

The Koksan Apatite Mine in North Hwanghae Province is progressing at a fast tempo.

A gigantic dressing plant is taking shape in Mt. Pirae-san which was thickly wooded only two months ago. And several pits have started production of apatite, while giving precedence to tunnelling and earth-scraping.

The phosphorous fertilizer production bases have further been consolidated and the capacity of the existing factories expanded. This year the output of chemical fertilizers in our country will increase more than 30 per cent above last year.

National Forum on President Kim Il Sung's Classical Work "On Communist Education"

A national forum of social scientists was held recently in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, to mark the 15th year of the publication of "On Communist Education", an immortal classical work of President Kim Il Sung.

Put in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people.

Attending the scientific forum were academicians, corresponding members of the Academy, doctors, professors and other personages in the field of social sciences, personnel of Party cadres training organs, university and college teachers and men of the press.

At the scientific forum Kim Hwa Jong, Vice-Director of the Philosophy Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, and many other attendants read papers on the subjects "The Thought on Strengthening Communist Education Propounded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Revolutionary Idea Thoroughly Embodying the Lawful Demands of Socialist and Communist Society," "The Content of Communist Education Expounded by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Great Guiding Compass for Bringing up Genuine Revolutionaries, New True Communist Type of Men" and so on.

They unanimously stressed: This immortal classical work of the great leader clarifies with lucidity the necessity of strengthening communist education, its main content and all the problems of principles arising in it. It is, therefore, a great textbook of communist education, a programmatic document that indicates the way for a Marxist-Leninist Party to energetically push ahead with the ideological revolution, the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society to educate and remould the working people on a communist line in the whole historic course of building socialism and communism.

Demonstration of Might of United Anti-Japanese Forces

—On the Occasion of 45th Anniversary of Struggle against Japanese Imperialists' Kirin-Hoeryong Railway Project and for Boycott of Japanese Goods—

Forty-five years have elapsed since the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the struggle against the Japanese imperialists' Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and the struggle to boycott Japanese goods in the period of his early revolutionary activities.

This struggle waged during the period between October and November, 1928, was a massive anti-Japanese demonstration struggle which dealt a telling blow, political and military, at Japanese imperialism and it holds a very important place in the history of the Korean revolutionary movement.

The Japanese imperialists intensified the fascist oppression and plunder of the Korean people as never before, while frantically hurrying with their preparations for a war of aggression to tide over the catastrophic economic depression that had swept their country from the late 1920's.

As part of their preparations, they began building the Kirin-Hoeryong railway in 1928 so as to extend the Kirin-Tunhwa line. By laying this railway running from east to west across the central part of Manchuria, they sought to seize political, economic and military control in this region.

Seeing through the aggressive design of Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the members of the Young Communist League and students in Kirin for a struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project. Under his leadership the revolutionary organizations in the schools went on a strike and staged a vigorous demonstration against the Japanese imperialists' railway project.

Students walked out of their classes together at the same time and turned out into the streets. Propaganda squads assembled people at several points in the city and exposed the aggressive and predatory purpose of the railway project and the crimes of the reactionary warlords. They distributed handbills everywhere calling on the masses to rise up against Japanese imperialism.

Thousands of students rose like a raging tide and continued to demonstrate, shouting "Down with the Japanese imperialist aggressors!" and "We oppose the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project!" and so on.

The city was turned into a scene of struggle.

Broad sections of the people joined them.

As the struggle gathered momentum, the Japanese imperialists got the reactionary warlords to use bayonets on the demonstrators and more than 20 were killed or wounded.

Enraged, the students under the personal guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized pickets to tie down the police everywhere. At the same time, they seized Japanese goods and threw them into the Sungari River.

Thus, the demonstration turned into a boycott of Japanese goods, which became ever more furious.

The students in Harbin and many other cities responded with these violent anti-Japanese demonstrations.

The Harbin students, in particular, waged a fierce fight against the police in which hundreds of students were wounded.

The struggle of the students in Kirin triggered a wave of solidarity struggles in various parts and stirred up a wide segment of the people. It ended in a brilliant victory.

The shining victory could be attained only under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Prior to the struggle, the leader organized and conducted anti-Japanese political propaganda on a large scale to enable the masses to fully understand the justness of the struggle and voluntarily come out in the struggle.

Besides, the leader mapped out the detailed plan for struggle and took prompt action, keeping abreast of the changing situation to repulse the surprise offensive of the counter-revolutionary forces in good time and continuously bring about an upsurge in the struggle.

The massive anti-Japanese demonstration struggle of the students in Kirin organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were bent on the preparations for the invasion of the continent, boosted the anti-Japanese sentiments of the people and fully demonstrated the might of the united anti-Japanese forces.

Through the struggle our people came to have a firm conviction that no matter how ferocious the aggressor may be, they can surely emerge victorious if they rise up as one and fight against him.

With this struggle as a momentum young communists and the revolutionary masses were tempered and united in the fierce storm of revolution and the fighting capacity of the Young Communist League and other revolutionary organizations was markedly increased.

As seen above the leader brought up many young communists of worker and peasant origin through the practical struggle, thereby laying the foundations for developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country onto a new, higher stage.

Kim Ik Gwon

Korea Is Like an Immortal Who Has Risen Up from Debris

We were deeply impressed by the fact that His Excellency President formed revolutionary organizations and strengthened and developed them, defeated Japanese imperialism and achieved the liberation of the country.

Since he achieved the liberation of the country His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, has built it into a powerful socialist industrial state.

Jermu Laine, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Finland and the head of the government trade delegation, said this after visiting historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution.

At the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant he said:

Korea was razed to the ground during the war.

But no trace is to be seen today. Indeed, Korea is like an immortal who has risen up from debris.

Visiting the February 8 Vinalon Factory the head of the delegation said:

The Korean people set an example in building their country and shaping their future on the basis of their own judgement on the road of independence.

The Korean people have built a mighty and diversified industry with their own technique and made wonderful successes in education, culture and all other fields.

He stressed that all the successes made in Korea are attributable exclusively to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

And he noted that all factories in Hamhung are a model in developing the economy with the natural resources of one's own country and on the basis of the successes of one's own scientific research.

How KPRA Ranks Were Expanded

During the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid great attention to the expansion of the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and correctly organized and led this work, constantly increasing its combat power.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we must steadily expand our ranks by continuously enlisting new members in the course of armed struggle.

Men are a major factor of armed forces. So it is one of cardinal problems in guerrilla warfare to reinforce the armed force by steadily enlisting new combatants.

On the basis of his scientific analysis of subjective and objective conditions of the armed struggle in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid firm foundations and established a well-regulated system for expanding the KPRA units, which would ensure the continuation and safety of this work.

The first step was to accept recruits through the channel of paramilitary organizations he personally formed in guerrilla bases.

These organizations such as the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps, the Shock Brigade and the Children's Vanguard were functioning under the well-regulated organizational system and their members were young and middle-aged people of different ages.

The members underwent military training and had political study sessions regularly. Arming themselves, they fought the enemy to defend the guerrilla bases.

Those finest members who were trained and seasoned in the course of practical struggle were admitted to the KPRA.

Another channel for recruitment was through revolutionary organizations formed in vast areas.

In the mid-1930's Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed it as an important policy to expand organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland centering around the Paekdu-san base and revolutionize a good many people in order to keep huge reserves of the army.

It was precisely because of this policy that the army was able to systematically keep on closing its ranks through organized channels.

Following his policy, the ARF and other revolutionary organizations sent many workers, peasants and young people to join the KPRA.

Reporting this under the headline "The National-Liberation Front Expands; Ardent Young Patriots Join General Kim Il Sung's Army One After Another", the inaugural number of the monthly **Samil Wolgan**, organ of the ARF, said in part:

"Ardent young patriots from different parts of northwest Korea come in groups of seven or eight every day across the Amnok-gang and the Tuman-gang Rivers to join General Kim Il Sung's army. In one month, more than 90 anti-Japanese recruits have joined up, and they have volunteered to act as guides when the armed units advance into our homeland, for they are well acquainted with the terrain, the roads and the conditions in each locality."

Comrade Kim Il Sung also saw to it that the masses were recruited into the guerrilla army through day-to-day political and military activities.

The political and military activities of the KPRA had a strong influence on the masses and fired their zeal in joining the army.

When a town, village, mine or lumber station was liberated by the guerrilla units led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, guerrillas conducted political work of various forms among the masses. This encouraged many workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and other young people who, subjected to all sorts of humiliations and contempts, were out to get revenge, to join the guerrilla army.

A typical example is that when a KPRA unit led by Comrade Kim Il Sung attacked and liberated Liukosung and the Chiahsintzu lumber station in 1939, over 200 lumberjacks volunteered to join the guerrilla army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also reinforced the KPRA ranks by enlisting other anti-Japanese armed units.

In the regions where the KPRA units were active, there were nationalist armed forces such as remnants of the Independence Army and the Anti-Japanese Salvation Army. As the activities of the KPRA were strengthened and the realization was steadily gaining ground among them that the KPRA was a genuine people's army, large numbers of their soldiers of lower rankers frequently came over to the side of the KPRA singly or in groups in search of the correct course of struggle. Similar actions took place among the puppet Manchukuo Army mutineers.

The KPRA accepted them broad-mindedly, putting faith in them and trained them to be staunch guerrillas in the hard-fought battles.

In this way, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely organized and led the work of reinforcing the ranks of the KPRA. It is just under his wise leadership that under the difficult condition with no state backing or support of a regular army, the KPRA could steadily expand and strengthen its ranks and bring the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary war to a shining victory.

Li Chang Gyu

LIBRETTO

The Flower Girl

Revolutionary Opera from the Immortal Classic THE FLOWER GIRL

ACT VI

SCENE 1

At the Landlord's.

As the stage grows light, a witch is divining at the landlord's house.
The landlord's wife is lying on her belly, her head tied with a towel, while the landlord and Paek Man are praying.
The landlord puts bank-notes on the rolls of silk on the small table for divination.

Witch:
A demon has appeared. No medicine is of any use.
It's from the southeast.
If the demon is not expelled,
Your family'll perish and all your money will be lost.

The witch takes the rolls of silk and money on the table and disappears.
Paek Man and landlord go out in her wake.
The landlord's wife is again the victim of hallucinations. Behind the screen in the room appears a visionary scene in which the landlord's wife harasses Sun Hui.
As she goes down into the yard with a piercing cry, she sees in a vision her husband beating Ggot Bun.
As the frightened landlord's wife turns to the servants' quarters, she sees Ggot Bun's mother glaring at her with the wrathful eyes from under the big tree.
The landlord's wife darts into the room in consternation. But again behind the screen she sees herself beating Sun Hui.
She tumbles down, shrieking, "Oh, the ghost!"
At her shriek, the landlord and Paek Man come out.

Landlord: Are you still haunted by the ghosts?
We've taken thoroughgoing measures to ward them off.

Landlord's wife: Oh, help!
The landlord's wife pulls the quilt over her head.

Landlord: Do you see a demon even with your believer's eyes? Oh, you!
Paek Man puts up paper charms to scare off the demons.
Sun Hui's voice: "Sister, sister", and she herself appears backstage.

Paek Man: Sir, the witch said it's demon from the south-east, didn't she?

Landlord: Yes. The southeast means...?

Paek Man: Maybe it means...
Paek Man points in the direction of Sun Hui.

Landlord: Hmmm. That hussy must be possessed by her dead mother's ghost... There's no doubt about it! Look here, Paek Man. Get rid of Sun Hui tonight.

Paek Man: What? Sun Hui?

Landlord:
Nothing is more precious than gold in this world.
Power comes from money.
Gold is more precious than life.
How can I live without it?

Paek Man:
Your misfortune is mine.
I know gold is as precious as life.
If all your money is gone,
Whom can I rely on?

Landlord: (Taking out money.) Now, here it is.
Paek Man receives a bundle of paper money and determinedly goes out of the gate.
The old man Hwang who is sweeping the yard looks at them suspiciously.
The stage becomes dark for a while. As it grows light, we see the snow-covered hill at the outskirts of the village.
Sun Hui appears to wait for her sister.

Alto duet *Pangchang*:
The miserable girl in solitude stands
On the windy hill in the cold.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Sobbing and waiting for her sister
Who is gone far away in quest of their brother.

Sun Hui:
Why don't you come back today, sister?
I've been waiting so long, why don't you come?
Is the sound of the far-off wind my sister's voice calling me?

Paek Man looks around and comes to Sun Hui's side.

Paek Man: Sun Hui, dear, they say your sister is down on the road.

Sun Hui: What!? You mean my sister?

Paek Man: Certainly. You can meet her if you come along with me.

Sun Hui: Uncle, please take me to my sister, will you?

Paek Man: Why not?
Paek Man watches around carefully and takes Sun Hui into a deep mountain.
The stage darkens and the *Pangchang* goes on.

Women's solo *Pangchang*:
The blind girl is led away,
The snow is falling and cold wind blowing.

Women's *Pangchang*:
After waiting for her beloved sister
The girl is carried off into the forbidding mountains.

SCENE 2

At Ggot Bun's Home.

As the stage becomes light, Ggot Bun's home is seen. The house is empty. The door is ripped off and the door-paper is all broken.
Ggot Bun comes home.

Men's *Pangchang*:
In quest of her brother, she travelled seven hundred *ri*.
And to her sister returned from her long journey.
Her footsteps soaked with the tears and blood,
She's come home full of love for her sister.

As Ggot Bun looks into the vacant home, Yong Ran's mother and villagers come in hurriedly.

Yong Ran's mother & women:
Oh, you are in such a dreadful state!
How worried we have been about you!

Ggot Bun:
I escaped after being taken away,
And set out on a journey to see my brother in prison.

Ggot Bun accompanied by women's *Pangchang*:
I travelled seven hundred *ri* only to find my brother dead.
I nearly killed myself but came back instead.

Everybody is moved to tears.

Ggot Bun: Yong Ran's mother, where's my sister Sun Hui?

Yong Ran's mother:
Come snow, rain or cold wind,
She goes up on the hill before dawn

Village women & Yong Ran's mother:
And cries for you until the moon and stars are gone.
But she has wandered off this evening.

Men's *Pangchang*:
The girl's heart-rending cries
Stopped on the hilltop behind the landlord's house.

Old man Hwang: I'm sure the landlord has played a trick.
Ggot Bun darts up the hill and calls Sun Hui in a tearful voice.

The stage darkens.

ACT VII

SCENE 1

In Front of a Log Cabin. Night.

As the stage grows light, a log cabin is seen in a dense forest.
Amid the *Pangchang* Chol Yong appears and looks down at his native village with deep emotion.

Men's *Pangchang*:
Ggot Bun's brother who left six years ago,
Now has come back as a member of the Revolutionary Army.
Breaking out of the prison three years ago,
He joined the Revolutionary Army to regain our lost country.

Chol Yong:
That's my home village I left blinded by bitter tears.
I wonder how mother and sisters are faring.
Impoverished and humiliated my village looks so desolate
And even the moon does not shed its rays over it.

Chol Yong's comrade-in-arms and the old man of the log cabin appear.

Chol Yong, his comrade-in-arms & the old man of the log cabin:
I've come all the way through the night with weapons of revolution in my hand,
To eliminate this criminal society.

Sun Hui's cries are heard.

Old man of the log cabin: Wait a minute. That sounds like a human voice.
Three men look around and exit.
Presently, the old man appears with Sun Hui in his arms. After helping Sun Hui sit down, Chol Yong and his friend massage her limbs and cover her shoulders with a jacket.

Men's *Pangchang*:
Oh, what's the matter with you poor creature?
Where do you live?

Women's *Pangchang*:
When spring comes, flowers bloom and birds chirp at her village
And *mugunghwa* flowers blossom in the yard of her house.

Chol Yong:
Why do you wander about the mountains?
How did you become blind?

Sun Hui:
The landlord blinded me when I was a little child,
And then left me to die here while my sister was away.

Men's *Pangchang*:
Oh, let me look at you, my poor girl,
Aren't you Sun Hui my sister?

Chol Yong: Sun Hui, I'm your brother.

Sun Hui: Brother, brother!
Chol Yong presses Sun Hui closely to his breast.

Sun Hui:
It is true you're my brother?
Are you my brother I've waited for so anxiously?
Though your voice is familiar and kind,
I cannot see your face.

Sun Hui passed her hand over Chol Yong's face.

Men's *Pangchang*:
Living in pitch darkness,
What misery and despair you've felt!

Chol Yong:
Six years has elapsed since then.
But how can I forget my rage?

Chol Yong, his comrade-in-arms & old man of the log cabin:
We'll eliminate the wicked landlord
And put an end to this criminal society.

The stage darkens and the *Pangchang* continues.

Men's *Pangchang*:
We'll eliminate the wicked landlord
And put an end to this criminal society.

SCENE 2

At the Landlord's.

As the stage grows light, the landlord and a policeman are seen having a drinking party.

Landlord:
All woes are fled and fortune smiles on me.
My wealth will increase every day.
Golden flowers will blossom in my home,
Bringing as much wealth and glory
As the wine which fills my glass to the brim.

But it's a pity that Ggot Bun ran away.
Paek Man talks to him from the yard.

Paek Man: Despite all my efforts I could not find her. I'm sure she's dead.
At the moment there comes a loud knock at the main gate.

Landlord: Hey! It must be a guest.
As soon as Paek Man unbars the gate, it opens.
Ggot Bun enters.
Paek Man is at a loss what to do and then rushes in.
The landlord and his wife come out to see and are spellbound.
Ggot Bun approaches them slowly.

Ggot Bun: Give my Sun Hui back.

Landlord: What the hell are you talking about?

Ggot Bun: What did you do with my sister?

Landlord: Are you out of your mind, you slut?
Enraged, Ggot Bun throws the brazier and medicine pot at them.
The landlord and his wife rush about in a panic.
Paek Man strikes Ggot Bun with a stick.
Ggot Bun falls down.
Paek Man drags Ggot Bun away towards the servants' quarters.
The stage revolves to show the ensuing scene.
Paek Man throws Ggot Bun into the servants' quarters.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Like a fallen flower bitten by frost
The forlorn girl is thrown to the ground.
Who in the world will save her?
Is there no way to rescue poor Ggot Bun?

The scene changes again into the landlord's room.
The landlord and the police sergeant are playing checkers.
Many torches are seen beyond the fence.
Torches in hands, villagers rush in the direction of the landlord's. Frightened by this scene, Paek Man informs the landlord about it. The landlord, his wife and the policeman tremble in fear.
The uprising masses take revenge upon their enemies, giving them a beating.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
The people's wrath has burst forth.
The oppressed and downtrodden have all risen.
The infuriated people are in revolt like raging waves
To smash this criminal world.
The infuriated people are in revolt like raging waves
To smash this criminal world.

Woman 1: Neighbours, here is Ggot Bun.
Old man Hwang and village women enter, supporting Ggot Bun.

Old man Hwang: Ggot Bun, your brother has come back.

Ggot Bun: What?

Old man Hwang: Chol Yong's back, safe and sound.

Ggot Bun: No, he died in prison.
Women villagers enter with Sun Hui.

Sun Hui: Sister, sister!

Got Bun: Sun Hui!
Ggot Bun and Sun Hui embrace.

Men's *Pangchang*:
Ah...
Chol Yong and his comrade-in-arms enter.

Chol Yong: Ggot Bun!

Ggot Bun: Brother!
Ggot Bun throws herself into Chol Yong's arms and sobs.

Ggot Bun: Why are you so late? Why?
Do you know how mother waited for you?

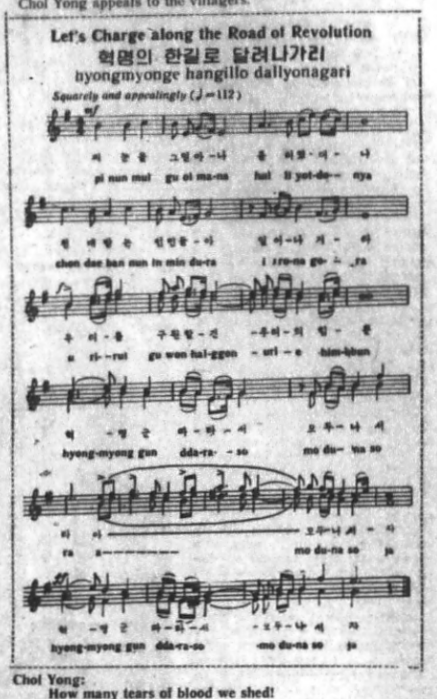
Villagers:
The brother and sister who missed each other so much
Through the long years of tearful separation,
Who yearned for each other awake or asleep,
Are reunited after harsh ordeals.

Ggot Bun:
The brighter the moonlight, the more anxious I was to see you.
When snow fell, it made me pine for you.

Chol Yong, Ggot Bun & Sun Hui:
While wandering about in far-off alien lands
We could not forget our sweet home even for a moment.

Villagers:
If the beloved mother were alive,
She would share this joy today.

Chol Yong appeals to the villagers.


Let's Charge along the Road of Revolution
혁명의 한길로 달려나가리
hyongmyonge hangillo dallyonagari
Squarely and appealingly (♩=112)

Chol Yong:
How many tears of blood we shed!
The downtrodden, rise up!
It's only we who can save ourselves.
Everyone, rise up and follow the Revolutionary Army!

Chorus by all:
O, let's all come out.
Let's come out and follow the Revolutionary Army.

Chol Yong:
Destroy this world of crime
And build a new world of the people.

Chol Yong & his comrade-in-arms:
To bring our land of three thousand *ri* into bloom,
Let's charge as one along the road of revolution.

Chorus by all:
Charge!
Charge along the road of revolution!

The stage darkens.

FINALE

As the stage grows light, we see a sea of flowers.
Azalea fairies start dancing.
Ggot Bun enters with her flower-basket.
Chol Yong and Sun Hui appear on the hill covered with flowers.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
O, the red flowers of revolution are coming into full bloom.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Neither snow nor frost nor icy wind will ever stop the flowers from blooming in the spring.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
In the warm sunshine
The red flowers of revolution are blooming.

Ggot Bun:
In the villages, in the streets and in our hearts
Lovely flowers are blossoming.

Ggot Bun, Chol Yong & Sun Hui:
We're sowing the seeds of flowers which will flourish
Across our golden garden of three thousand *ri*.

The old man Hwang, Yong Ran's mother, the old man of the log cabin and villagers dash in to see off Ggot Bun, her brother and sister.
The red sun is rising.

Chorus by all:
O, in the warm sunshine
The red flowers of revolution are blooming.
We're sowing the seeds of flowers which will flourish
Across our golden garden of three thousand *ri*.

The brother and his sisters step forward towards the sun.

The curtain.

A scene from Act VII. Chol Yong calls on the villagers to join in the struggle for restoration of the lost country.

Basis of Juche Idea Is That Man Is Master of All Things and Decides Everything (2)

(Continued from Our Issue No. 48)

Position and Role of Man as a Social Being

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:
"Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies", Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The attitude one takes towards man is a touchstone that distinguishes the revolutionary position of the working class from the reactionary position.

Most Precious in the World Are People

Revolutionary struggle and construction work are not designed for their own sake but for the masses of people.

Attaching the greatest importance to the interests of people and proceeding from the standpoint of serving the masses in tackling all matters—this is a matter of basic principle issuing from the foundation of *Juche* idea. This is because man is most precious in the world.

When we say that man is most precious in the world, this does not mean that we just refer to the blind love for man in general terms.

The loftiest communist humanitarianism incorporated in the *Juche* idea has nothing to do with a bourgeois "philanthropism".

That people are the prime and most precious wealth in the world is connected with an enormous role played by the working people in labour.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, labour creates all the wealth of human society and is the source of all the welfare of mankind. All the material and cultural wealth needed for human life are created only through the creative labour of people.

The development of science, technology and culture necessarily presupposes the efforts of men. There is no wealth, lofty and beautiful, which is not produced by the toiling people. Apart from the creative activities of the working people for remaking nature and transforming society we cannot talk about the development of human society. Indeed, creative labour is a source of our happiness and, accordingly, working people are the prime and most precious wealth in the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's conception that the greatest importance should be attached to the labouring people is in striking contrast to the bourgeois idea of despising them and valuing only money.

In capitalist society labour is regarded as most humble and working people are left out in the cold.

They can not lead a fruitful life as human beings with hopes but used as a tool for producing profits for capitalists.

In capitalist society man is despised and subjected to toilsome labour.

The conception of attaching the greatest importance to people is the revolutionary idea reflecting the standpoint of the working class. This is because that conception is based on the warm love for the toiling masses and deep confidence in their inexhaustible strength.

This revolutionary approach to the toiling people alone can successfully solve all problems arising in revolution and construction and forcefully turn the wheel of history.

Man Decides Everything

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, man is powerful and decides everything. This proceeds from the premise that man has an inexhaustible power of understanding the secret of the objective world and remaking it in accordance with its requirements.

The reactionary bourgeois theoreticians hold that popular masses are ignorant and only move in reaction to the power of history and nature.

The *Juche* idea teaches that man is most powerful and decides everything and in order to gain success in revolution and construction one should trust in and rely on people in tackling all matters.

Success of revolution and construction is determined by men. Remaking nature, boosting social production and building a society free from exploitation through revolutionary struggle are also done by men, toiling masses. And the success in their work entirely depends on how they are mobilized in work voluntarily.

That men are most powerful in revolution and construction is explained by the fact that they are social beings with ideology and consciousness.

The masses of people are the creators of history. But only when men have progressive thought and revolutionary zeal can they perform a great role in the development of history. Truth becomes a powerful material force when it is grasped by masses.

Those who are not aware of their position as the master of all things cannot but be regarded as pitiful and powerless. On the contrary, those who, conscious of their position as the master, figut to regain their right are able to give full play to their power.

As soon as the people who meekly submitted to the maltreatment of the ruling classes are equipped with the progressive idea and cognizant of their historical mission, they take their place on the stage of history with a great force.

That is why the moribund ruling classes are making desperate efforts to paralize their revolutionary consciousness and degrade them, spreading reactionary ideology and conducting false propaganda, lest they should be aware of their historical mission.

The masses of people who become conscious politically and are enlightened by progressive ideology can hasten the advance of history and make the impossible possible and produce what is needed by their own efforts.

Needless to say, we set store by experience and do not underrate science and technology. But what is decisive is man's ideology and his aspirations. When people get their hearts set on something, there are no walls that can stop them. Firm determination will surmount all difficulties.

The proposition of the *Juche* idea implying that man decides everything and he is most powerful in the world is a source of boundless inspiration in his struggle for heroic cause.

Deep trust in the strength of the masses—this is the characteristic feature of the Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea, the revolutionary idea of the working class.

Only when we proceed from the class requirements of the workers who symbolize the future of mankind and set it as their historical mission not only to liberate themselves but the whole mankind, can we have a firm confidence in the strength of masses.

* * *

With the establishment of theory on the foundation of *Juche* idea the essential nature, position and role of man as a social being have been scientifically clarified for the first time from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism.

Thus all the theoretical and practical problems arising in revolution and construction have come to be settled from an entirely new angle.

Juche idea and the theory on its foundation is permeated with the endlessly lofty virtue and communist traits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who was born from among the people representing their aspirations and devotes his all for the sake of their interests.

For his lofty virtue every phrase of the *Juche* theory is pulsating with warm love for the people and the spirit of devotion to the people. That is why the *Juche* idea has firmly gripped the hearts of all the revolutionary people.

(The End)

Kim Yun Sik

"Health-care Card"

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"...in socialist medicine it is essential to take precautionary measures lest the working people should fall ill. It can be said, therefore, that socialist medicine is preventive medicine."

These words of the fatherly leader's reminded me of what had happened in the evening a few days ago—the thing I can hardly pass over.

Pediatrician Kim in charge of the children of my neighbourhood unit called at my home according to her regular medical examination plan.

After carefully examining the children, she made the detailed entry in the "health-care cards".

Incidentally, I looked over a card to find many things recorded in it—the health of parents and other family members, sanitary conditions of the dwelling, results of medical check-up, preventive inoculation, etc. The clinical record was attached to it.

The "health-care card", kept on file from the time of birth, helps the doctors to see the health conditions of the concerned and take relevant precautionary measures, Dr. Kim said.

I was deeply impressed once again by the boundlessly deep love and the lofty virtues of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, who shows warm care even for the health of the new-born babies with affection greater than that of their real parents.

In the preliberation days we were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression. At that time we could hardly afford to pay for a doze of medicine for the ailing children, to say nothing of taking preventive measures against diseases.

But today, under our most superior socialist system established by the fatherly leader, the state brings up the sons and daughters of the working people, keeping them in good health, at the nursery schools and kindergartens in their childhood. Nothing is more grateful than this.

The "health-care card" is prepared not only for the children but for grownups. This proves much informative to doctors in prevention of diseases.

If anyone is found in poor health and in need of prolonged therapy, he is sent to the spas and mineral springs in different parts of the country or to the sanatoria and convalescence homes so that he can have time to improve his health. To take recuperation at spas and mineral springs as an instance, he is entitled to stay there for 30-40 days at state expenses. The state bears even the roundtrip fare.

It is not fortuitous that the average life span has increased by more than 26 years as compared with the preliberation years.

No wonder a foreign friend expressed admiration over our public health system, saying: "Such a system is not to be seen elsewhere in the world. It can hardly exist in other countries, I believe. It can be seen only in the DPRK. We cannot but be surprised at such a system. 'Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!' 'Long live the system of free medical care!' "

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the affectionate father of our nation, always considers our people to be the most precious social beings in the world and confers great benefits upon them for the promotion of their health.

Deeply touched by his favour deeper than the sea and higher than the mountain, I folded up the "health-care card" and handed it back to the pediatrician.

So Chang Hae

Every child is regularly examined by the doctor

To Save a Life of a Revolutionary Comrade

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In our social system nothing is more precious than man. We must keep developing the public health service so as to protect man's life and promote the working people's health."

Our leader loves us people and holds us dear immensely. True to his lofty intention, the medical workers devote their all to giving the patients effective treatment. Imbued with the fine communist moral traits, they even allow themselves to have part of their bone and flesh cut away for transplantation.

Here is a story about the praiseworthy work done by the urologists of a hospital. They dealt successfully with a hopeless case of giant plurilocular encysted tumor—the case rarely seen in the urological circles of the world—by conducting an operation though they had no clinical experience in this realm.

"Never Mind, Comrade! No Doubt You Can Get Well and Go Back to Your Revolutionary Post"

It happened one day in the spring this year. A man attacked by a mortal disease was brought in the hospital from a distant local town. The patient named Hyon Do Pung had been engrossed only in his revolutionary task, keeping the disease to himself for quite a long time. It was much complicated when he was taken there. Realizing that it was too serious to be cured, the patient himself had not a faint hope for recovery.

"A worst kind of malignant encysted tumor never seen before. A mortal disease it is. The patient is getting weaker and weaker... Well, what is to be done? Chuck up the treatment? No, that wouldn't do.

"The respected and beloved leader has taught us that what is most important to the public health workers is to have the infinite loyalty to the Party and the people, the warm affection for man and the immeasurable sincerity for the patients, hasn't he?"

Such was how all the staff of the urologic section thought about the case.

"Let's see what kind of trouble it is, first of all."

Pak Myong Bin, chief of the section, instructed with firm determination. First aid was given to the patient immediately. A series of medical check-up and clinical test followed. A few days flew by since they launched an intense battle to find out what kind of disease it was. Lights in the urologic section burnt far into the night.

It was a hard nut for them to crack.

The abdomen of the patient looked terribly puffy and on it could be observed scores of tumors different in size and colour. It was a puzzle to the doctors.

Filled with a resolve to save at any cost the life of the revolutionary comrade, the urologists did everything in their power, doing a hard thinking and conducting the research zealously, till they made a correct diagnosis.

It turned out a giant plurilocular encysted tumor rooted in the seminal vesicles, the first of its kind ever diagnosed in the urologic world.

An open general assembly of the Party organization was held in a solemn atmosphere to discuss how to treat it. All its attendants made a determination to do as best they can pooling all their wisdom and sincerity in the battle to save the patient from the imminent death.

Afterwards, Section Chief Pak Myong Bin told the patient about what the urologists and nurses were resolved to do. "Never mind, comrade! No doubt you can get well and go back to your revolutionary post," he concluded in a convincing tone.

Amidst the Warm Love

It was a kind of disease one could hardly treat.

The attention of all the medical workers was focussed on Section Chief Pak.

"What shall I do? If things go amiss in the course of an operation, the patient may... But I have no right to step back from the endeavour to save him. The respected and beloved leader has so earnestly taught us that we should treat a patient, the revolutionary comrade, with affection and care." Thus he thought to himself.

After a while, he said calmly but determinedly: "I will perform the operation!"

The operation started in no time.

The unimaginably big plurilocular tumor was seen pressing the organs in the pelvis minor hard against the pelvic wall and was closed up with them complicatedly. The wall of tumor could hardly be discernible from the internal organs'.

The existing theory and therapeutic method left no room for an operation in such a case. But the patient was under the knife of the section chief. Time drifted by in the breathless efforts to save the man's life. None had so far tried an operation. It was an untrodden path, so to speak.

The giant encysted tumor was divided into 30 or more chambers which varied in shape and size. Each chamber looked as ugly as the mug of a devil. An operation designed to take one out was really difficult and risky for it was apt to cause an unforeseen complication.

The haemadynamometer dropped well-nigh to zero all of a sudden. It was a danger signal. The eyes of the doctor and his assistants met, each with hard glint. Blood transfusion was a thing of the greatest urgency.

At this critical moment, the doctors, nurses and attendants of the hospital vyingly offered to donate their own blood.

The hospital itself had a good stock of blood and tried to transfuse some, but failed to decline the offer from its medical workers, an offer permeated with the great affection for the patient and the communist comradeship. After all, their blood was transfused into the patient.

The operation was resumed and the last tissue of the tumor removed a few hours later. At the moment, the operator staggered back, utterly exhausted. Trying to keep himself erect, he said: "Now, the fight was on!"

The whole collective of urologists and nurses showed full sincerity to treat the patient and nurse him back to health.

One day Section Chief Pak dropped in the private ward of the patient soon after he got on duty and handed a paper-packed parcel over to the doctor in charge. The doctor was nailed down on the spot in surprise, when he undid it, for he found there the very precious medicine which the Party had sent to the section chief, deeply concerned about his declining health.

"Why, Comrade Section Chief should have taken it for himself," he wondered.

The section chief, however, did not care more about his own health than about the recovery of the patient's. For him nothing is more gratifying than to see his patient getting well. He felt his own health was interlinked with the patients'.

Amidst such warm affection of the medical workers Hyon Do Pung quickly improved in health.

* * *

A few days ago I went to the hospital and had an interview with the urologists in the topic. During our conversation one of them produced a long letter which came from a daughter of Hyon Do Pung. Follows one of its passages.

"...I shed the tears of joy and deep emotion, in the embrace of my daddy who escaped the death. The recovery owes to the warm love of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved father, and to the splendid, communist work done by you, the Red public health workers trained under his wise leadership.

"I, on my part, will do my best to become a true daughter of Marshal Kim Il Sung, ready to lay down my life for our blissful socialist system set up by him and for our motherland, because I know full well that it is the only way of living up to his great favour."

Yun Jong Ok

Free from Environmental Pollution

It is now one of the keen desires of the people in a number of countries to get free from the environmental pollution while keeping developing industries.

This desire has been met in our country with credit.

It owes entirely to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He gives wise guidance in revolution and construction, paying the prime attention to the people at all times so that everything can be made to serve them. Under his leadership our country has been turned into a strong socialist industrial country.

He saw to it, with deep concern, that the environmental contamination was avoided in the industrial development.

Here is an example. A few years ago, a rich gold ore deposit was discovered in a well-known mountain. So, some functionaries concerned approached him for permission to open it out. But he turned down the proposal, saying that the beautiful mountain cannot be destroyed for a few tons of gold.

Such is how he, the great leader with lofty virtues, tried to conserve the natural environment of the scenic spot in leading the industrial construction. The mountain now attracts an endless stream of holiday-makers, presenting a picturesque view with flowers in full bloom, scarlet-tinged leaves of trees and so on.

Immediately after liberation, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave far-sighted guidance in the distribution of the productive forces and industrial construction. He did likewise right after the armistice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...the rational industrial distribution prevented the excessive concentration of factories and population in a few cities as well as environmental pollution, which poses a great social problem in capitalist countries nowadays."

In our country many factories and enterprises were dispersed in different areas as instructed by the leader in accordance with the principle of guaranteeing the balanced development of all our regions and rapidly narrowing down the difference between town and country. As a result, new industrial towns came into being, and a great change took place in the distribution of factories.

In order to abate pollution the factories and enterprises of the chemical, nonferrous metallurgical, building-materials industries and other branches of heavy industry plus some light industrial factories using chemicals as raw material were not permitted to be built unless pollution control system or device was provided both in the blueprints and in building operation. And they were built away from town—at lower reaches of a river—to abate the pollution possibly caused by waste-water, gases and smoke, full consideration being given to the location of the residential quarters, the direction of the wind and other factors.

Pyongyang, for instance, has no other factories than those like textile mill which do not produce contaminants. They are located at its outskirts. Therefore, its natural environment is kept free from contamination.

The air in Pyongyang, according to the data prepared by experts, contains only 2-3 mgs of carbon monoxide per cubic metre.

Our working people are now being extricated from the arduous work. Moreover, they are free from environmental pollution.

All factories in our country are well-ventilated and well-lighted. The dust and gas removal apparatuses are installed in places of work by thoroughgoing government measures.

In cities there are well-arranged sewage treatment systems. So, the sewage is never discharged directly into rivers. The population is not excessively concentrated in a few cities but evenly distributed to all parts of the country. Accordingly, the cities are not jammed with people nor witness the disastrous phenomena which are often seen in urban areas of capitalist countries.

The cities in our country look beautiful.

Pyongyang has very wide green belt—48 square metres of greens per head. It means that a five-member household has an average of 240 square metres of greens.

The construction density in Pyongyang is only 20 per cent, and parks, recreation grounds and green belt account for the rest—80 per cent.

Small wonder that a French journalist on a visit to our country remarked: "There are parks in Paris but Pyongyang is situated in a park." He expressed his admiration, adding that the sky of Korea, a country of morning calm, is always blue and the air is fresh.

All these are entirely attributable to the wise leadership, lofty virtues and infinitely warm solicitude for the people of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, who treasures man's life most.

Thanks to his great favour our working people are immune from occupational disease, and the average life span of the people has increased by 26 years compared with the pre-liberation years.

The urbanites in capitalist countries are seriously affected by the contamination of air and water—the indispensable necessities in man's life. In sharp contrast to this, our people are totally free from environmental pollution under the excellent socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Words fail to express the true value of their happiness.

Kim In Gyu

"Korea's Public Health System Is Most Excellent in the World," Foreigners Say

The revolutionary people throughout the world lavish praise on our progressive public health system established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, in accordance with his great plan to put a communist policy into effect.

A leading member of the Denmark-Korea Friendship Association, said:

"The system of free medical care which is now in force in Korea and the happiness that the Korean people are enjoying under this system are the result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Korean people pay a tribute of highest honour to their respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who provided them with this system and this happiness."

U.S. paper **Guardian** said to this effect that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the most excellent system of public health in the world.

Medical care is entirely free and main stress is laid on disease prevention. President Kim Il Sung said that disease prevention is given greatest attention in socialist public health. All efforts of medical workers are first directed to disease prevention. This is followed by curative medical care. Significant success has been achieved in this respect. Gone is the time when disease was the main cause for mortality in Korea.

Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Public Health of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam said:

"In Korea medical workers do not hesitate to donate even their bone, flesh and blood to treat patients. Because of their sincere efforts broken arms are set and the patient who is in a critical condition due to a serious burn, is restored to life."

Chief engineer of a Greek ship "Agia Sopia" said:

"Indeed, the public health system of Korea is most excellent in the world."

Gerome Lillard, Prof., Tlemcen University in Algeria; wrote in his poem:

Everybody is entitled to receive free medical treatment.
Hospitals and clinics are to be found even in remote villages.
Even in deep night the light never fails in their leader's room.
Korea is in his warm embrace
As warm as sun in spring.
Thanks to the wise leadership and warm care of President Kim Il Sung
The people in the northern half are enjoying happiest life.
Thanks to the revolutionary fruit in this land where a socialist paradise has been built
The Korean people come to realize deeply
Evident and incontestible superiority of the socialist system!

Quantities of Commodities Supplied to Rural Villages

Large quantities of commodities are on sale at the village stores of the country for the co-operative farmers who are elated with bounteous income distribution at the account settlement for the year.

According to data available at the Commerce Ministry, the commodities assigned to the rural districts for the period between October this year and February next year stand 60 per cent above those in the corresponding period last year.

The commodities to be supplied to the rural villages this winter are much better in quality and remarkably greater in variety and quantity than in the same period last year. Of them, the supplies of high-quality clothes for grown-ups will pick up 8.9 times, sweaters and jackets 4.9 times, wrist watches 3.9 times, TV sets 12 times, sewing machines 2.6 times, bicycles 7 times, enamelware and aluminiumware 4 to 12 times.

The commodities for the farmers are imbued with the warm care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is concerned for the rapid enhancement of their living standard.

Nationalization of Major Industries in Our Country (2)

(Continued from Our Issue No. 48)

Preparations for Nationalization

The Workers' Party of Korea saw to it that full preparations were made for the nationalization of industries.

This was necessary because the nationalization was a bitter class struggle through which the economic foothold of the imperialists and their lackeys was to be eliminated. All the more so in our country which was in quite complex political situation after liberation.

The Japanese imperialists suffered military setback in our country but not all the pro-Japanese elements, comprador capitalists and other reactionaries at home were wiped out. Lying low, they were engineering the vicious plot to frustrate by hook or by crook our people's struggle for the construction of a new country.

To crown it all, the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea and the reactionaries under their wing were running wild to doom the democratic reforms in the northern half of our Republic to failure.

In such situation it was necessary for the successful nationalization to heighten the role of the people's government and build up strong armed forces of our own before anything else. Only when this was done, it would be possible to actively enlist the masses in the nationalization and put down the resistance of the hostile elements.

Our Party established the people's government and built up the power organs as well as the people's armed forces prior to the nationalization. This enabled us to shatter the subversive manoeuvres of the enemy without a loss of time and wage such a bitter revolutionary struggle as the nationalization of industries with relative smoothness.

Meanwhile, it was important for successful nationalization to rally broad sections of patriotic forces—the workers, peasants and other strata of the people—firmly around the Party. This alone would render it possible to carry out the nationalization successfully by isolating the class enemy as far as possible and ensuring the overwhelming ascendancy of the revolutionary forces.

The Party strengthened the worker-peasant alliance and consolidated the united front with the democratic political parties and social organizations to draw the broad masses into the struggle for the confiscation of the possessions of Japanese imperialism, pro-Japanese elements and comprador capitalists. More, it drove the Party's line of nationalization home to the broad masses and thus aroused their political enthusiasm. Consequently, the reactionaries hardly dared raise their heads, and the industries could be nationalized with success amidst the mounting revolutionary spirit of the people.

The Party correctly observed the principle of mass line also in the nationalization as in other work. The result was that the workers themselves took part directly in the nationalization struggle and performed a leading role. This was an important guarantee for the successful nationalization.

For this purpose we expanded the Party organizations in factories and enterprises, into which the progressive workers were admitted. At the same time the militant function of the Party organizations was heightened. Further, the workers' organizations like trade union and factory committee were formed. The factory committees in particular consisted of the most staunch workers, technicians and office employees. The main thing these committees did was to awaken the workers politico-ideologically and band them together organizationally. The other work done was to defend their factories from the subversive acts of the enemy, make an inventory of equipment and property, rehabilitate the destroyed factories and run all the factories by their own efforts.

The Party thus awakened the workers politically and rallied them around organizations. As a result, it could bring them to make preparations for the nationalization, regarding it as their own affair, and could carry it on in reliance upon their strength. The full preparation as mentioned above made it possible to nationalize the industries without twists and turns in a short span of time.

To Consolidate the Success in Nationalization

How to follow up the success in the nationalization—this was quite an important question. Still more so in our country because it once remained a colony of Japanese imperialism and never had its own experience in the industrial construction and management.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The law was promulgated and the major industrial establishments monopolized by the Japanese imperialists have come into the hands of the people, but it does not mean the complete solution of the industrial question. We should increase production rapidly by rehabilitating the dilapidated factories, building new ones and skilfully managing and operating our industries which have come into the people's possession." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, Eng. ed., p. 163.)

The nationalization of our industries simply marked a first step in the solution of the industrial question.

The rapid rehabilitation and expansion of the nationalized industries and their skilful management and operation were an important task following the nationalization.

But our country was in a very difficult situation. There were a lot of hardships and bottlenecks ahead.

Major industries were nationalized. However, there was an acute shortage of raw and other materials, equipment and funds needed for their rehabilitation and expansion. We had very few technicians capable of managing and operating factories and enterprises and had a small number of skilled workers. To top it all, the insidious manoeuvres of imperialism and reactionaries at home were much in evidence. Driven out of Korea, the Japanese imperialists raved that but for them the "industry and transport in Korea would be paralysed". The reactionaries at home were intent on vicious propaganda and all hues of obstructionist intrigues, prattling "All the laws including the Law on Nationalization of Industries are temporary because they have been promulgated by the Provisional People's Committee" and "Don't be too happy about it".

The Party, however, energetically pushed forward, without a slightest vacillation, the work of consolidating the success in the nationalization.

It paid keen attention, first of all, to the work of awakening the masses politico-ideologically and inciting their enthusiasm and initiative to the fullest extent. Of great significance here was the general ideological mobilization movement for building the country—an all-people patriotic movement for remoulding ideology and building a new society.

As this movement was unfolded vigorously, the ideological struggle was intensified to rid the working people of the old ideology and arm them with the new one, and this struggle was closely combined with the struggle to translate the Party policy into action. In this course their activeness and creativeness were brought into full play in their work. All the people joined as one in the struggle to rehabilitate and develop the nationalized industry. Those who have technique contributed their technique and those who have strength devoted their strength to that struggle. Particular mention should be made of the fact that the technicians who once served both Japanese imperialist and comprador capitalist were embraced with generocity, educated and induced to take active part in the struggle for the building of a new society. In this way, the factories and enterprises destroyed by Japanese imperialism could be quickly reconstructed, put into operation and run without zigzag. And the enemy's subversive and sabotaging machinations could be shattered in no time.

In 1946, the year when the industries were nationalized, the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, Hwangnhae Iron Works and many other factories and enterprises were rehabilitated and commissioned.

Our Party paid deep attention to skilful management and operation of the nationalized industries.

It also took positive measures to train the managerial staff and technicians of the working people's origin. A university, colleges and specialized schools were set up, training centres for directors and other managerial staff were organized though we were inexperienced in this field and had great economic difficulty to struggle against. At factories and enterprises the passing-on-technique was stepped up to raise the skill of all workers and make them learn the advanced technique rapidly. Moreover, positive measures were taken to manage the economy in a planned way in keeping with the new circumstance where the means of production came into the possession of the state.

These measures taken right after the nationalization led to consolidation of its success.

As the result of the nationalization the economic foothold of the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys were completely eliminated, the key branches of the national economy came into the hands of the people and basic conditions were created for us to use the chief means of production for the independent development of the national economy and promotion of the people's well-being.

Moreover, conditions were provided so that the state sector might hold the dominant position in the national economy and the national economy might be developed according to plans.

As a consequence of the nationalization, our working class became the master of major factories and enterprises, the master of industry, freed from exploitation and oppression. Accordingly, their political enthusiasm and zeal for work ran higher than ever, and they played a leading role in the struggle to build a new country.

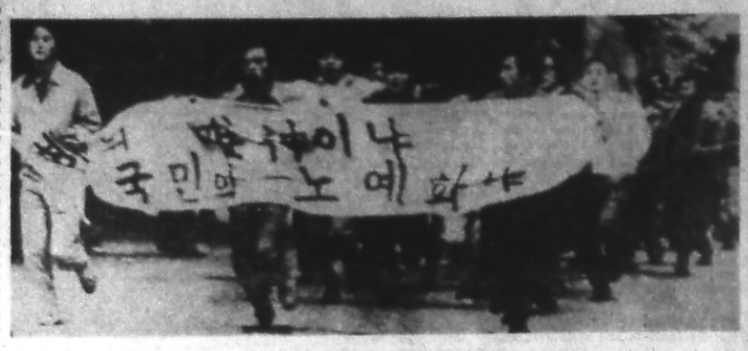
The nationalization of industries in our country was a glorious event that broke, for the first time in history, one of the imperialist bonds in which the people and working class of many countries in the East had long been shackled. It clearly showed the oppressed people in the East how to remove the economic foothold of colonialist marauders and ensure the independent development of the national economy.

The major industries nationalized served as solid material basis in the building of an independent, sovereign state. With them as an asset we built up a solid, independent national industry in our country in a brief space of time.

The End

"Ensure Genuine Freedom!" "Put an End to Intelligence Politics!"

Vigorous Struggle of S. Korean Students against Fascism and for Democratization Continues



The south Korean students out to fight against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique

The just struggle of the south Korean students against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the democratic freedoms and rights are gaining in strength and their ranks are swelling as days go by.

According to reports from Seoul, the students of the Yonse University who had held indignation meetings and staged demonstrations against the dictatorship and for democratization in succession adopted on the morning of November 19 a resolution demanding the immediate release of the students arrested by the police bandits and went on an indefinite strike.

In the meantime, over 150 students of the Foreign Languages College in Seoul held on the same day an indignation meeting condemning the fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique and adopted a 5-point resolution containing the demands for the release of the detained students, guarantee of genuine campus freedom and an end to intelligence politics.

They decided to carry on a strike, if the Pak Jung Hi clique failed to accept their just demands and decisively boycott the examination beginning November 23.

Cho Sung Guk, chairman of the general students council of the college, and six other leading members of the council are waging an indefinite hunger stay-in strike after advancing the similar request to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The students of the Commercial College under the Seoul University continue their righteous struggle. On November 16, they surged through the school-gate on to the street in opposition to the Pak Jung Hi clique and in demand of campus freedom and democratic rights. There they ran up against the police. Pushing aside the policemen they marched forward some 500 metres and started a sit-down strike.

On the 20th the students of the Kyonghui University in Seoul newly joined in the struggle against dictatorship and for democratization.

That day over 120 students of the Law College under the university held an indignation meeting and scathingly condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique with surging indignation.

After the meeting they held a demonstration on the school ground, shouting slogans demanding the immediate release of the detained students.

Meanwhile, over 200 students of the Hanguk Theological College in Seoul held an indignation meeting denouncing the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters and went over to a fierce demonstration. At the front gate they clashed with the heavily armed policemen who were surrounding the college and fought a fierce fight against them. Then they went on a sit-down strike there.

On the 21st, over 1,000 students of the preparatory course of the Seoul University resolutely boycotted the second term-end examination forced upon them by the school authorities and held a rally exposing and condemning the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Their stubborn boycott compelled the school authorities to put off the terminal examination for an indefinite period.

The mass struggle of the south Korean students is a powerful resistance to the Pak Jung Hi clique who has turned south Korea into a place where military fascism and terrorism are rampant and it is an expression of the unanimous aspiration of the south Korean people and students for democracy and national reunification and of their fighting will.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must face up squarely to the realities and behave discreetly.

If they continue to go against the times, they will be buried for ever.

UN's Decision on Dissolving "UNCURK" and Welcome to Three Principles on National Reunification — A Great Victory of the Korean People

DPRK Delegation Issues Statement

Chon In Chol, spokesman of the DPRK delegation to the 28th UN General Assembly session, held a press conference on November 21 at the UN Headquarters in connection with conclusion of the debate on the Korean question at the UN First Committee (Political Committee.)

Present on the occasion were a large number of newspaper, news agency, radio and TV reporters of many countries who came to cover the UN General Assembly session.

At the press conference Chon In Chol read a statement of the DPRK delegation.

On November 21 the UN First Committee unanimously adopted a decision on the immediate dissolution of the "UNCURK," after expressing satisfaction at the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972 and the hope that the dialogue and many-sided exchanges and collaboration will be promoted between the north and the south in the spirit of the joint statement, the statement noted.

It is indeed of great political significance that the UN discussed the Korean question and adopted this decision in the presence of the representative of the DPRK after 26 years of its involvement in the Korean question.

This is a brilliant fruition of the joint efforts made by the entire Korean people and the peace-loving countries of the world for a long period to eliminate the interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of Korea and a victory won in the consistent struggle of the DPRK Government and the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

As everyone knows, the "UNCURK" was an illegal organization cooked up by the U.S. to camouflage its acts of aggression and intervention against Korea in the name of the UN. With the dissolution of the "UNCURK" it has also become all the more clear that there is no ground or reason whatsoever for the U.S. troops under the signboard of the "UN forces" to stay on in south Korea any longer.

The dissolution of the "UNCURK" once again strikingly demonstrated that no force can check the powerful current of our time towards independence and self-support against imperialism and colonialism.

The U.S., Japan and the south Korean authorities raised the question of simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea and keep hold of south Korea indefinitely as a colony, military base and commodity market and to divert elsewhere the attention of public opinion from the question of the withdrawal of the "UN forces".

But this was rejected by the overwhelming majority of the UN member states and went bankrupt.

The three principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement were welcomed in the decision of the First Committee. This means that the people the world over publicly recognized that these principles are fully correct.

It is a very good thing and is favourable to the realization of our country's peaceful reunification that the entire attendants of the UN General Assembly fully supported and endorsed the principles laid down in the North-South Joint Statement as just ones.

During the whole period of the discussion of the Korean question at the First Committee, the conference hall was overwhelmingly dominated by the voices of the representatives of the absolute majority of the countries who highly appraised and supported the five-point programme of national reunification clarified by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, and the consistent line of the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If the U.S. does not want to suffer greater defeats in the future, it must pull out its troops stationed in south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" and desist from hatching such splittist manoeuvres as the simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people, under the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, will wage a resolute struggle to the end to make all the foreign troops under the signboard of the "UN forces" withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country without any interference of outside forces.

In conclusion the statement, in the name of the delegation, expressed thanks to the delegates of countries who, as co-sponsors of a draft resolution supporting the just stand of the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, conducted positive activities at the UN First Committee and to the delegates of all countries who were friendly towards the DPRK delegation and made excellent speeches there.

After reading the statement, the spokesman of our delegation answered a number of questions raised by reporters.

Stop Brutal Suppression of S. Korean Students Immediately

As days go by, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are further intensifying their brutal oppression of the south Korean students and people who have risen up in the struggle for the democratization of society and the independent reunification of the country and against the reliance on outside forces.

They arrest patriotic students and people at random and submit them to trial, expel students from school and close down schools. On November 17, they arrested 70 students of the Commercial College of the Seoul University who had staged a demonstration and put them on brutal torture. Two days earlier, they committed such an atrocity as firing tear gas shells at the Koryo University students on demonstration. The fascist gangsters took many students to the public procurator's office on the ground that they were "prime movers of demonstration."

They are engrossed in the suppression of the students, posting policemen and special agents in colleges and universities. The colleges and universities have turned into places where policemen and special agents are swaggering about. Many schools have already been closed down.

Not content with this, the Pak Jung Hi clique are hatching a sinister plot to close down all schools by enforcing vacation earlier than usual.

All this reveals the true nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique as incomparably wicked military ruffians and obstinate splittists. It also shows how desperately they are trying to remove all the patriotic and democratic elements, prop up their one-man dictatorship and perpetuate the country's division.

The fascist frenzy of the Pak Jung Hi clique, however, cannot check the patriotic struggle of the students and people who have raised high the torch of democracy. It only hastens their isolation.

Even under the difficult conditions where the whole land is covered with forests of bayonets, the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students are vigorously being waged in many universities and colleges in Seoul and localities including the Seoul and Koryo universities. Their shouts "Down with the Pak regime!" and "Guarantee free debate on and participation in reunification!" resound all over south Korea and inspire the people to the struggle.

It is quite reasonable for the south Korean students to step up their struggle.

South Korea has been converted into a prison, into a hell on earth where even elementary democratic rights and freedoms are trampled down and fascist terrorism is rampant. And due to the treacherous acts of the splittists a great obstacle has been created in the way of reunification.

That is why the south Korean students are fighting bravely, unfearful of any sacrifice.

The Pak Jung Hi clique cannot suppress with bayonets the south Korean students who, conscious of their mission entrusted by the times and the nation, have risen up in the struggle with active support and encouragement of the people.

The south Korean students and people will surely overthrow the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi bandits by unfolding a more dynamic struggle against the oppressors.

People of Nordic Countries Meet to Support Korea's Independent Reunification

A grand meeting of solidarity of the Nordic countries for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in the International Assembly Hall in Helsinki on November 17.

The solidarity meeting sponsored by its Finnish Preparatory Committee and the Nordic Preparatory Committee was attended by the representatives of over 70 political parties and social and cultural organizations and prominent figures of the Nordic countries, more than 160 in all.

At the meeting, Mauri Alasari, representative of Espo City of Finland, O.P. Paliwal, representative of the World Peace Council, Elle Allenyus, representative of the People's Democratic Federation of Finland, Lassere Gahtinen, representative of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, and Jormares Kella, representative of the Finnish Central Party, made congratulatory speeches.

The speakers fully supported the five-point programme of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and held that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must get out of south Korea and the UN must not adopt a resolution obstructing Korea's reunification.

And the speakers stressed that the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung made a great contribution to world peace and warmly hailed the successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under his wise leadership.

At the solidarity meeting Uuno Sirya of Finland made the basic report and the representatives of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland made supplementary reports.

Hwang Nae Ik, head of the delegation of the DPRK, also made a supplementary report.

Representatives of many countries took the floor.

The speakers unanimously expressed strong support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and referred to the necessity to expand and strengthen the movement for solidarity with it and pay due attention to the Korean question.

They pointed out that the Korean people have made persevering efforts consistently for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and especially supported in their entirety the three principles and five-point program of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They exposed the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in the last war of aggression in Korea and said that peace in Korea is maintained entirely thanks to the patient efforts of the Korean people.

The speakers exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression and split-seeking policy for making Koreans fight among themselves and emphasized that the U.S. imperialists must give up their dirty splitting schemes to keep Korea divided into two forever, and must get out of south Korea, the UN cover must be stripped off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the "UNCURK" be dissolved and the U.S. imperialists must stop obstructing Korea's reunification.

Citing concrete facts, they dwelt on the achievements of socialist construction made in the northern half of the DPRK and the superiority of the socialist system established there under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and wished the Korean people greater success in the future struggle for accomplishing the country's reunification.

The attendants of the solidarity meeting unanimously adopted a resolution with surging sentiments of full support and solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people and hatred and indignation at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges trying to perpetuate the split of Korea.

Chiefs of Liaison Offices of North and South Korean Red Cross Societies Have Contacts

A meeting of liaison delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south took place in Panmunjom on November 21 at the proposal of the DPRK Red Cross Society dated November 17.

On the occasion our side, with a desire to alleviate as early as possible the sufferings of fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, proposed a meeting of Red Cross delegates of the two sides as a step for arranging the north-south Red Cross talks at an early date.

Pointing out that the 8th sitting of the talks which should have been held long ago in Seoul has been postponed up to date owing to the insincerity of the host side, our side stressed that the responsibility for it rests entirely with the south Korean side.

The chief liaison delegate of our side called the attention of the south Korean side to the fact that it has created artificial obstacle to the talks, spreading false reports reversing black and white in an attempt to shirk its responsibility for the unilateral suspension of the talks and mislead public opinion, and sternly warned the south Korean side not to use the lofty humanitarian work of the Red Cross any longer for a foul political aim.

Deepening Food Crisis

In south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation grain output is sagging from year to year. Thus the people are suffering from chronic famine.

Particularly, the recent years witnessed further decline of agricultural production because of Pak Jung Hi clique's intensified policy designed for plunder and preparations for war. This has naturally led to the deepening of food crisis.

Even according to the data released by the south Korean authorities, food imports stood at 1.5 million tons in 1968. In 1970 and 1971 the figure jumped up: 2 million tons and 3.13 million tons respectively. This year too, they had to import 3.64 million tons.

Shortage of rice is more acute.

According to the 1972-1973 plan of food supply published by the south Korean authorities rice production cannot keep up with the demands of population—barely 31 per cent.

South Korea was formerly known as a granary. But now it has been reduced to an area of chronic food famine.

The blame is entirely to be ascribed to the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and the anti-popular agricultural policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

They pay lip-service to "agriculture-first policy" and "self-sufficiency". This is nothing but a subterfuge to cover their unsuccessful agricultural policy and their policy of plunder.

Up to now, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have requisitioned no less than 260,000 *chongbo* of arable land for military use. Even in recent years, 15,000 *chongbo* of planted area have been expropriated every year for the construction of military drill grounds, military bases and strategic highways.

Application of U.S. surplus fertilizer unsuitable to south Korea's land produced a devastating effect: 80 per cent of arable land has been acidified.

Fifty-two per cent of total paddy-fields are still rain-dependent.

As a result, rice seedlings were not transplanted into vast tracts of paddyfields by July this year.

No wonder that recently a south Korea's research institution said: food shortage "is, first of all, caused by the government policy" and "the present agricultural policy will never tide over food crisis in the future, too."

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique are intent on preparations for war, pursuing the policy of plunder more earnestly to secure military rations. They even declared that potato would be made stable food from now on.

This bespeaks how brazen-faced the Pak Jung Hi clique are.

If the south Korean people are to get rid of the present chronic food famine, an end should be put to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country be achieved.

Then the south Korean people, too, can live happily as the people in the northern half would do.

Pak Hae Chon

A scene in south Korea. The majority of people are clutched in the grip of poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

ed on the basis of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and a great national unity—indicates that the line of national reunification maintained all along by the DPRK is commanding the positive support of the people the world over and it is a heavy blow at those who arbitrarily violate the North-South Joint Statement.

The shameful defeat of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in the debate on the Korean question at the 28th session of the UN General Assembly clearly shows that the socialist countries and the countries of the third world have ever increasing influence on the international arena and the day has gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists could act as they pleased in the UN.

The Korean people rejoice over their having been able to successfully wage all the struggle, shattering the enemy's plots surrounding the debate on the Korean question at the UN, with the positive support and encouragement of the socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin American countries and the world peaceloving countries.

The DPRK Government extends deep thanks to many countries of the world for their support to our just stand concerning the question of Korean reunification.

The 28th session of the UN General Assembly found no solution in the question of the withdrawal of the "UN forces" from south Korea, leaving the U.S. troops wearing the "UN" berets to stay in south Korea. This runs diametrically counter to the desire of the Korean people.

The DPRK Government reserves the right to raise any time the question of forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops going under the cover of the UN forces to withdraw from south Korea.

With no amount of machinations can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges ever stem the powerful flow of the times toward independence against the imperialist aggression and interference or smother the ardent desire of the Korean people to reunify the split country.

With the "UNCURK", the U.S. imperialists' tool of interference in the internal affairs of our country, disbanded, the plot for separate UN membership for north and south Korea designed to perpetuate the national split shattered and the historic North-South Joint Statement enjoying broad support as the basic principle for the solution of the reunification question at the current UN General Assembly, a more favourable situation has been created for our people's cause of reunification.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will as ever fight resolutely to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea and promote the country's independent and peaceful reunification on the basis of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The Korean people will surely win final victory in the struggle for the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification with the positive support and encouragement of the world peaceloving peoples.

150,000 Middle School Graduates Denied Higher Schooling

More than 150,000 of the applicants for high schools will be denied admission next year in south Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

These applicants for high schools have barely managed to finish the middle school course. The authorities are going to leave them out of school under the pretext of "shortage of school accommodation".

The report says that the number of the students to be barred from entering high schools next year will be 20,000 above this year's figure.

Countless students are denied the opportunity of learning in south Korea today when the students expelled from school, unable to pay the ever-growing school expenses, are added to this figure.

This year alone, as many as 600,000 students gave up their hope to enter schools of higher grade because of poverty.

Squandering the greater part of the budget in military-police spending, the south Korean authorities have turned the schools into "money-making grounds," far from building new schools, and left schools without necessary facilities, expelling more and more students from school.

People Saddled with Debts

South Korea found itself in foreign debts running to 1,170,000,000,000 won as a result of the random inducement of foreign capital by the Pak Jung Hi traitors, according to a report from Seoul.

Of this, debts of 144,300 million won were incurred this year.

Under the motto of "prevail over communism" and "buildup of strength," the south Korean reactionaries have brought in capital of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and foreign monopolies on a wholesale scale in the form of "loans" and "joint investments," causing foreign debts to soar beyond control.

In the meantime, foreign capitalists enjoying all "privileges" remitted home in the first 9 months of this year a large amount of profits 74.2 per cent above the comparable period of last year by harshly exploiting and fleecing south Korean workers and people, banking on the treacheries of the south Korean authorities.

Now south Korea has been reduced to an object of unbridled plunder by foreign monopolies and the people are heavily weighed down by foreign debts.

Ever-increasing Support to Korean People's Just Struggle for Reunification

The debate on the Korean question at the First Committee (Political Committee) of the 28th session of the UN General Assembly ended in a great victory of the line formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The debate opened on November 14 and proceeded amidst the world-wide public attention and expectation.

The First Committee reached an agreement in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's three principles for national reunification is considered the only reasonable principles to be observed in the solution of the question of Korea's reunification, the north and the south are urged to continue the dialogue and realize their many-sided exchanges and co-operation in accordance with that principles and a decision is made on the dissolution of the notorious "UNCURK".

This means that the two-Korea manoeuvres of U.S. and Japanese aggressors and traitorous clique of south Korea, their stooges, have been shattered. It is a brilliant victory of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country invariably maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK, the victory won by all the Korean people in their just struggle for its implementation and, at the same time, a common triumph of all the friends and peoples of the world who have rendered active support and encouragement to their struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have come to have a large number of revolutionary comrades and friends internationally and our revolution's international solidarity is being steadily cemented."

Indeed, the process of the discussion on the Korean question and its result convincingly prove that the people throughout the world have extended the international solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

At the meeting delegates of more than 60 countries took part in that discussion. The delegate of Algeria was the first to make a speech, and China, USSR, Romania and other socialist countries, the Sudan, Egypt, Syria, Guinea, Somalia, the Congo, Mauritania, Equatorial Guinea, Malta, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Sierra Leone, Libya and other newly independent countries followed. The overwhelming majority of the speakers voiced full support and firm solidarity for the stand of the DPRK and the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

They said in their speeches that the Korean people who lived as one nation through thousands of years can never be divided into two by the foreign forces and held that divided Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully on democratic basis in accordance with the desire of the entire Korean people.

They laid bare in the raw the criminal policies of aggression and war the U.S. imperialists have pursued in south Korea under the usurped name of the UN since they occupied it nearly 30 years ago, and strongly demanded that measures be taken to strip the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops—the basic obstacle to Korea's reunification—of the "UN forces" helmets, disband the "UN Command" and make them withdraw from south Korea.

The speakers scathingly condemned the "UNCURK" for having carried on the foul, disgraceful activities and thus served as a tool of U.S. imperialism for its invasion of Korea and its interference in her internal affairs, and called for the immediate dissolution of the "UNCURK".

They also bitterly denounced the proposal for the "simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN", a proposal put forward by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys with a view to perpetuating Korea's split, and vigorously demanded that the current UN General Assembly session take practical measures to remove all the obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification and thus help achieve her independent and peaceful reunification.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that the speakers expressed unanimous support for and approval of the three principles and five-point programme announced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for national reunification, and stressed in unison that a reasonable solution should be found to the Korean question in conformity with the just principles and programme.

Voices echoed far and wide outside the meeting hall of the UN, denouncing the splitting manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Premier of the Cabinet of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, sent messages to the heads of non-aligned states in the name of Chairman of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States on November 12. In his messages he appealed to them to continue to exert positive efforts so that the Korean question can be settled reasonably at the UN. On the same day Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Foreign Minister of the ADPR, sent foreign ministers of these states the message asking them to contribute to the reasonable solution of the Korean question.

Every day witnessed a stream of statement, appeal and write-up released by the progressive public circles in different countries and international organizations, carried by the press or aired by radios. All of them indignantly denounced the two-Korea plot of U.S. imperialism and its minions and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of national reunification.

All this was a manifestation of the firm support and militant solidarity of the world people who always stand foursquare on the side of the Korean people at the front of struggle against the common enemy, and greatly encouraged our people in their struggle for national reunification. And it drove the enemy to the wall.

Much upset by such an unfavourable turn of the situation, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and traitorous clique of south Korea, their stooges, ran wild in and out of the UN to bring their criminal two-Korea plot to a success by employing all sorts of dirty means and methods; they exercised power, used the monetary power or resorted to fraudulence, trickery, conciliation, threat and blackmail.

All they did, however, resulted in an ignominious failure because it went against the demands of the times and the people.

All the facts clearly showed that the time was gone when the U.S. imperialists lorded it over the UN and committed aggression and interference in other countries by usurping its name.

True, the result of the UN debate on the Korean question constitutes the victory won by hundreds of millions of peoples in the world in their just cause for national liberation and independent development, and it represents the defeat inflicted upon the imperialists pursuing the policies of aggression and interference in other countries and upon their minions committing such a treachery as selling the country and the nation to foreign forces.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish to reiterate our deep thanks to all the governments and peoples, all social organizations, revolutionary organizations, progressive public figures and unbiased public opinion for their active support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people.

The Korean people, with ever-increasing support and encouragement from the world people, will keep up the resolute struggle to shatter the manoeuvrings for perpetual division of U.S. and Japanese aggressors and traitorous clique of south Korea, internal and external separatists, and exert all possible efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country after the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

Li Jip

"No Two-Korea Plot!" "Foreign Troops, Go Home!"

Koreans in the U.S. Demand in Mass Demonstration

Koreans in the U.S. staged a demonstration on November 16 demanding the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime" and the enforcement of democracy in south Korea and staged the next day another demonstration in the square in front of the UN building denouncing the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Prior to the demonstration, they held a meeting in the square in front of the UN building condemning the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of Korean residents, Korean students and women in the U.S.

Pointing out that two resolutions on the Korean question were submitted to the 28th session of the UN General Assembly, the speakers declared that the resolution calling for separate UN membership for north and south Korea not only diametrically runs counter to the July 4 North-South Joint Statement but is designed to "legalize" the Korean split and perpetuate it.

The meeting adopted an open letter to the Koreans in the U.S. and all the Koreans in the name of the "Committee for Democracy and Reunification". In their letter the attendants disclosed the reactionary nature of the resolution calling for UN membership for two Koreas put forward by the Pak Jung Hi clique and sponsored by the U.S. and Japan. The letter said:

This is a scheme to legalize the division of Korea and perpetuate it. And this contravenes the principle agreed between the north and the south on promoting great national unity, transcending the differences of political view, religious belief and system.

We consider that if the north and the south want to enter the UN before reunification, they must enter it as a confederation with a single national title.

A big hurdle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the existence of the socalled "UN Command" and the U.S. military bases. This, in fact, is contradictory to the principle agreed between the north and the south upon achieving the reunification independently without being subject to the outside forces.

The letter went on:

There is no foreign army in one part of Korea, whereas huge U.S. forces are still occupying the other part of Korea. One must know that with the announcement of the July 4 Joint Statement the Korean Armistice Agreement signed 20 years ago has virtually lost the significance of its existence. Precisely for this reason, the "UN Command" should be disbanded and the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea should be withdrawn from there.

The meeting adopted another open letter headed "Restore National Right in South Korea". In this open letter the attendants voiced firm solidarity with the south Korean students in their struggle against fascism and for democracy and demanded the Pak Jung Hi clique to disband the "CIA", guarantee democratic freedom and human rights to the people and tell the truth of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case. And in this letter they stressed that intellectuals, journalists and politicians of south Korea must not yield to the Pak Jung Hi clique's suppression or act against their conscience and urged them to awaken and struggle.

After the meeting, they staged a demonstration.

Leaving the square in front of the UN building, the demonstrators marched through streets in New York, shouting the slogans: "Peaceful reunification, peaceful reunification! Only one Korea!" "No two-Korea plot!" "Support to reunification. No split!" "Pak Jung Hi and the CIA are puppets of the United States!" "Let's go north, come south! Let's live together with one aspiration!" "Reunification, reunification. People, rise up!" "We are a single nation of one and the same blood." "Foreign troops, go home. The land is shaking with wrath and people are dying," "Washington and Pentagon are the den of liars," "Korea is one. We are against the division," "Let us achieve reunification for one blood vein!" and so on.

Many progressive citizens of New York expressed, clapping their hands, support and solidarity for the demonstrators, and American youths and students and women joined the demonstrators in many places and shouted the slogans together with them.

The demonstrators distributed leaflets explaining the line and proposals of national reunification advanced by the DPRK Government and exposing the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique who turned down these proposals. They also distributed leaflets supporting the resolution of our side submitted to the current UN General Assembly session and denouncing the two Koreas plot of the south Korean authorities and exposing the aggressive policy of Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism.

Firm Solidarity with the Just Struggle of African People

Today the African people are waging the gigantic struggle to smash the last stronghold of the colonial system. Amid this struggle they mark the full-significant 15th anniversary of the "day of struggle for chasing imperialism out of Africa" (December 1).

On this occasion the Korean people extend militant greetings and warm congratulations to the brave African people in their vigorous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for winning the national independence and liberation and firmly defending the sovereignty of their countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The colonial ruling system of imperialism is collapsing beyond control on the African continent."

Hundreds of millions of the African peoples today have won the freedom and independence in nearly all areas of the vast Africa, once called a colonial continent, through their protracted, bloody struggle.

The peoples of many countries who won the political independence are striving to defend it firmly, frustrating the ceaseless subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and are successfully developing the national economy and culture under the banner of self-reliance.

The peoples in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and elsewhere are waging the fierce armed struggle to throw off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. Through this struggle and the fight against racism, the chains of imperialism and colonialism are shattered to pieces.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes of the African people and express the firm solidarity with their righteous struggle.

The imperialists and old colonialists are cunningly scheming to maintain their colonial domination in various parts of this continent, dead set against the irresistible changes there. This stems from their aggressive and predatory nature.

They are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish their purpose of invading the newly-independent countries—aggressive machination, anti-government plot, subversive activity and sabotage plus conciliatory policy, but are unable to check the African people's struggle for liberation and independence.

For the community of the past historical position and of the aspiration we Korean people regard as our own their struggle against national inequality, racial discrimination, foreign interference and pressure and for the complete liberation of Africa, independence and self-reliance.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, give an active support and encouragement to the African people in their struggle to build up a new, independent and prosperous Africa.

On the occasion of "the day of struggle for chasing imperialism out of Africa", the Korean people sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle for national liberation and independence, creation of a new life and progress.

Han Dok Yon

Heavy Blow at U.S. Imperialism and Its Allies

It was reported that recently the Arab oil-producing countries took the collective measure to restrict or ban oil export to the United States and its allied countries giving aid to the Israeli aggressors. Because of this, social and economic situation in the capitalist world is now at sixes and sevens.

On October 4 these countries decided to reduce the oil export by 25 per cent and declared allround suspension of oil supply to some imperialist countries including the United States. Their decision is still in force. This has naturally caused social chaos in the capitalist world. Oil prices are skyrocketing; motor vehicles and air liners are not in motion; power stations and factories are compelled to cease operation and people are shivering with cold.

The Arab peoples' collective counter-measure produced a very disastrous effect on the U.S. imperialists who instigated Israel to unleash the anti-Arab war.

Nixon and his clique announced that oil supply might be reduced by 17 per cent in their country this winter. Then came still other emergency measures. According to these measures oil supply for heating will be reduced by 15 per cent; 10 per cent of home air line companies closed down; individual gasoline marketing restricted and vehicle's speed limited.

The fuel crisis is spreading to the U.S. economic field.

As production has begun to show signs of decline, quotations fall sharply in the New York stock market. It was reported that in New York and New York state over 30 large companies have already been closed down. Particularly, in plastics factories entirely depending on oil an approximate estimate places the reduction of production at 23,000 million dollars.

The U.S. Defence Department ordered its army units to cut down the fuel consumption by 6 per cent.

The Nixon clique lamented that the recent fuel crisis is "the biggest one since World War II."

Japan whose 90 per cent of oil import depends on the Middle East is also hard hit by the Arab nations' collective measure. In the electric, steel and chemical industries which depend on the oil thermal power stations production is below the normal. Air liners, trade ships and fishing boats come to a standstill.

The same is true of West Germany, Britain, Italy, Netherlands, France, Belgium and other European capitalist countries which used to import over 80 per cent of oil for domestic needs from the Middle East.

Lack of fuel is affecting chemical industries in these countries. Eventually processing industries are subject to their influence. To tide over this situation emergency cabinet meetings were held in these countries. There followed the declaration of a "state of emergency", restriction of fuel consumption and sharp increase in oil price.

Meanwhile, fearful that the scope of Arab states' retaliatory measure would be expanded, those countries that are following U.S. imperialism and supporting Israel are trying to cover their black hearts and not to aggravate the relations with the Arab oil-producing countries.

These days the Japanese militarists who were always on the side of Israel are acting as if they gave up their pro-Israeli policy in an attempt to obtain favour from the Arab countries.

However, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries expressed their firm stand that they would not withdraw their decision on restricting their oil export to Japan unless it severs the diplomatic relations with Israel. This drove the Japanese reactionary ruling circles into a more difficult situation.

The recent Arab states' collective measure proved to be a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and its allies who are engrossed in aggression and plunder.

The enraged U.S. imperialists now bare their fangs and show their claws. A few days ago, Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State, prattled at a press conference that if the Arab countries do not lift a ban on their oil export, "the United States will take retaliation."

But, with no stereotyped means of threat and blackmail the U.S. imperialists will frighten the Arab peoples.

The struggle of the Arab peoples to oppose the U.S.-led imperialists' aggression and intervention and to achieve genuine peace in the Middle East will surely emerge victorious.

Kim Dong Ok

Foolish Jargon

In his recent interview with a journalist of U.S. journal the "U.S. News and World Report", Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka blustered that the stationing of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Asian waters is indispensable for "security and relaxation of tension" in this area and is "one and only measure for ensuring universal peace" and that the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" is a "basic security system" for Japan and Asia.

His balderdash distorting the facts has aroused great indignation of the people in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who menace universal peace and security in Asia, consistently aggravate tension in this region and commit aggression and war against the Asian people. It is generally known to the world that the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" is a product of the aggressive collaboration and tie-up between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, a tool for the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and a means for Japanese militarists' reinvasion of Asia.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese Prime Minister embellishes the stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in Asia and the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact". Why? It is because the Japanese militarists cannot realize their insidious design for the reinvasion of Asia without the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists talk about "independence" but they, worshipping U.S. imperialism as their senior "ally", faithfully serve it as the executor of its Asian aggression and the "shock force" of the "Nixon doctrine". At the same time, they watch for a chance to conduct reaggression against the Asian people with the backing of U.S. imperialism. For this they are trying hard to reinforce the armed force of their aggressive "self-defence forces" with the U.S.-Japanese military alliance as the axis.

The outburst of the Japanese Prime Minister causes great apprehensions of the Korean people in particular. As is widely known, the Japanese militarists consider the DPRK to be the first target of their overseas aggression. They have plunged their aggressive claws deep into all fields of south Korea—politics, economy, military affairs, etc.

It is not fortuitous that at the current UN General Assembly session they paid no heed to the unanimous demand of the people of Korea and the world to strip the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea of the "UN forces" helmets and make them withdraw and that they voiced active support for the criminal two-Korea plot hatched by U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

They pursue the vicious aim of perpetuating the division of Korea to step up their reaggression on south Korea, completely reduce it to a common colony of the U.S. and Japan and to take possession of the whole of Asia.

Japanese militarism still remains the enemy of the Korean and Asian peoples.

If the Japanese militarists continue to pursue the U.S.-toeing policy and take the road of U.S.-Japan conspiracy and rearmament and reinvasion, failing to see the changed realities, they will perish miserably like Tojo.

Kim Chol Su

Just Step against Aggressors

Ivory Coast severed recently its diplomatic ties with the Israeli aggressors, bringing the total number of those African countries which have severed their diplomatic relations with the Zionists to 19 including Tanzania, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Ruanda and Dahomey, in a little more than one month since Israel started a war of aggression against the Arab people at the zealous instigation of the U.S. imperialists on October 6.

When the nine African countries including Guinea, Uganda, the Congo, Mali and Zaire which had severed diplomatic ties with Israel after the third Middle East War in June 1967, are added to this, their total number reaches 28.

Such resolute anti-Israeli steps taken in succession by the African countries are a telling blow to the Zionists, the dyed-in-the-wool stooge of U.S. imperialism, who are clinging to the policies of aggression and war in the Middle East and African region and an expression of firm solidarity with the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their righteous struggle.

The Israeli aggressors are the faithful "shock force" in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in the Middle East. They have waged the war of aggression against the Arab people four times in this region with the active support of U.S. imperialism and at its instigation, and are a ferocious enemy of the African people bell bent on subversive activities against the national independent countries in Africa and for stifling the national liberation struggle.

Therefore, the scathing condemnation of the Israeli aggressors and the severance of state-to-state relations with them by nearly all countries on the African continent are a deserved punishment meted out to the aggressors and most justifiable steps.

Through the recent resolute steps unanimously taken by them against the Israeli aggressors, the African countries showed good traits of achieving the unity in action and strengthening the cohesion and solidarity with each other in the common struggle against the aggressors and for the cause of justice.

The collective sanctions applied by the African countries against Israel and the miserable lot of the Israeli aggressors who are being further isolated with each passing day are an inevitable consequence reflecting the great trend of the present times toward liberation and independence, justice and progress, opposing the imperialist aggression and interference.

Those who go against this irresistible trend of the times will be landed in isolation and face a miserable defeat.

Farce Inviting Ghosts of Militarism

A monument dedicated to the "Kamikaze" pilots fallen in the Pacific War was erected and its grand unveiling ceremony held recently in Japan, a report said.

In the past the Japanese imperialists advertized the Kamikaze suicide airmen as a symbol of militarism. In fact, crazy about the aggressive war, they ran amuck recklessly and atrociously.

The fanatic acts of the Kamikaze party are cursed historically for its brutality, recklessness and extreme barbarity.

However, a farce is staged in Japan to worship and admire them.

It goes without saying that such a farce is aimed at infusing the virus of militarism into the Japanese people, especially, into the Japanese youth to drive them into an aggressive war again.

Developments in Japan make the people heighten their vigilance.

Imperialists Suffer Reverses Everywhere

Ecuador's Step to Protect Oil Resources

According to a report from Quito, the Ecuadorian government recently decided to raise oil price to 7.42 dollars per barrel with an aim to give blows to foreign monopoly businesses which indulge in plundering. The current decision is the seventh one taken by the government since August 1972, when this country started to export oil.

This decision proved to be a heavy blow at foreign monopoly businesses.

Mozambique Guerrillas Launch Attacks on Portuguese Aggressors

According to the November 20 announcement of the Liberation Front of Mozambique from Dar-es-Salaam the Mozambique guerrillas are dealing heavy blows at the Portuguese colonialists.

Guerrillas active in the Mandi district downed an enemy plane.

In Susoto and Nuhasari districts they made attacks against enemy's posts, inflicting a great loss on the enemies.

Another guerrilla unit active in Chonba district attacked a unit of the aggressor troops by employing ambush tactics, killing scores of them and capturing bulk of ammunitions and weapons.

Angolan Guerrillas Expand Battle Results

According to an official report of the People's Movement of the Liberation of Angola made public on November 19 from Lusaka, the Angolan guerrillas gave good drubbings to the Portuguese aggressors in October and early in November.

The report said that enemy's platoon-strong soldiers were trapped by mines laid by guerrillas in the east sector of the front on October 23 and 15 were killed. And in a battle on November 5, six enemy soldiers were killed and 10 wounded.

On November 13, guerrillas with artillery support stormed into the Makondo barracks, Moxico district, destroying military establishments. There were a great many casualties, the report said.

Angolan guerillas, with high morale, eager to smash the enemy

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